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AND

China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On the 11th June, at Hiroshima, Japan, the wife of Rev. HARVEY BROKAW, of a daughter.
On the 12th June, at Batu Gajah, Perak, the wife of FRANCIS JOHN BRYANT, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
On the 22nd June, at 38, Cavenagh Road, Singapore, the wife of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, of a son.
On the 3rd July, at "Dunford," Peak, the wife of F. G. COLLINS, of a daughter. Baltimore and New York papers please copy.

MARRIAGE.

On the 28th June, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M.A., JAMES WILLIAM NICOLSON, of Chungking, Szechuen, to EDITH NICHOLA CLENNELL, of Brixton Hill, London.

DEATHS.

On the 21st June, at the Shanghai General Hospital, HENRY DALY BEAUMONT, Third Officer of the revenue cruiser *Pingching*, aged 27 years.
On the 21st June, at the Shanghai General Hospital, ELIZABETH PRICE, aged 42 years.
On the 24th June, at the Shanghai General Hospital, LOUIS BEGUEUX, aged about 52 years.
On the 24th June, at Swatow, HUGH MATHESON BROWN, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, fourth son of the late COLIN BROWN, of Glasgow.

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ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 6th June arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Valetta*, on the 3rd July (27 days); and the American mail of the 4th June arrived, per T. K. K. steamer *America Maru*, on the 4th July (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

A telegram to the *N.-C. Daily News*, dated Tokyo, 28th June, says:—Cholera has appeared in Tokyo.

The appointment of M. Beau, French Minister at Peking, to be Governor-General of Indo-China is announced.

The King of Siam sent a telegram to King Edward conveying his congratulations on the termination of the war, and received a very cordial reply.

H.E. Sr. Castello Branco, the Portuguese Minister Extraordinary to China, and his secretary arrived in Shanghai on the 22nd ult. from Peking.

L'Echo de Chine says that M. Doumergue has given a complete explanation of the administrative situation, financial and economical, of the colony of Indo-China.

H. E. Phya Sri Sahadebh, Siamese, Vice-Minister of the Interior, will be leaving Bangkok shortly upon a mission to Europe, in which he will visit London, Paris, and Berlin.

Riots have occurred in two places in the province of Chollado, Corea, owing to the extortions of tax-collectors. Three Japanese residents were killed in one place, and some fishermen in the other.

According to the *National Zeitung*, the German cruisers *Geier*, *Seeadler*, *Bussard*, and *Schwalbe* will very shortly leave East Asiatic waters and return to their respective stations in America, Australia and East Africa.

Major-General Sir Arthur D'Orward, K.C.B., D.S.O., has been recalled home by the War Office, receiving the order on his return to Shanghai from Japan on the 25th ult. General D'Orward is to leave Shanghai by the *Empress of Japan* to-day.

Mr. Conger, U. S. Minister to Peking, had a special audience of the Chinese Emperor and Empress Dowager on the 24th of June, during which he int. oduced to their Majesties Admiral Rodgers of the U. S. Navy and several officers of the Admiral's staff.

Members of the general public who are desirous of witnessing the presentation of Addresses at Government House to-day may be present at 4.30 p.m. Heads of Government and Navy and Military Departments and members of the Coronation Committee, with their wives, are asked to be in attendance at 4.15. Full dress is *de rigueur*.

The Colonial Contingents in London under the command of the Duke of Connaught have been reviewed at the Horse Guards this week. The contingents from Borneo, Singapore and the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and Weihaiwei were among those present. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, we are told, and a great crowd lined the route of the parade.

A commission consisting of Sir James Mackay, Messrs. R. E. Bredon, A. E. Hippiusley, F. E. Taylor, Sheng Kung-pao, and Lu Hai-kwan left Shanghai by the *Hsingu* on the 1st inst. for Nanking to interview Viceroy Lin Kung-yi with regard to the question of the abolition of *lekin* dues. If the result is satisfactory, they will afterwards proceed to visit Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang.

News with regard to the Philippines this week is of a diversified character. We learnt first that the Conference Committee on the Philippines Bill had agreed to a compromise, eliminating the gold standard and postponing the constitution of a Legislative Assembly until the census. On the 3rd it was announced by our London correspondent that both Houses of Congress had accepted the Committee's recommendations and that President Roosevelt had signed the Bill. It appears also that United States Government has decided to issue a proclamation granting an amnesty to all political Filipino prisoners, including Aguinaldo. On the other hand it is reported that the negotiations between the United States and the Vatican over ecclesiastical affairs in the Philippines are not proceeding satisfactory, the Vatican's demands being regarded as impossible by the U.S. representatives.

According to news received from Peking by the "Chugai Tsushinsha," a news agency in Tokyo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in the Amur district of Siberia has decided to withdraw all the troops stationed in the district extending from the south-western part of Shingking province to the Liao River by the middle or the end of September next, and has issued a private notice to the Commander of the Russian troops in Manchuria to this effect. The Chinese Government at Peking has also been informed of this proposal through M. Lesar, the Russian Minister to China. The number of Russian troops to be withdrawn, according to the note of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is 35,000 of which 18,000 are infantry, 8,000 cavalry, 7,000 artillery, 1,000 engineers and 1,000 belonging to the Commissariat Department. It is reported that the Chinese Government has decided to commission General Mah to garrison Manchuria with a mixed force of 26,000, of which 13,300 have been trained according to European methods.

The question of joining Shantung province with Chihli and placing the two provinces under the Viceroy of Chihli, on the same basis as of the Viceroyalties of Hunan and Hupeh and Kwangtung and Kwangsi, etc., which was mooted just previous to the promotion of Yuan Shikai from Governorship of Shantung to the Viceroyship of Chihli, has again become the topic of the hour at Court (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) owing to the reports of the recrudescence of Boxerism in certain parts of Shantung and Chihli provinces. According to a private dispatch from Paoing it seems that the Empress Dowager the other day sent a cypher telegram to Viceroy Yuan Shikai telling him of her intention of putting H.E. over the military forces of the two provinces and asking him what he thought of such an innovation. To the surprise of every one at Court, Viceroy Yuan was strongly opposed to the step and earnestly recommended the Empress Dowager to put implicit confidence in the newly promoted Governor of Shantung, Chou Fu, late Provincial Treasurer of Chihli. "And if, indeed, there is need of any consultations to be made in regard to important matters referring to Shantung," continued Viceroy Yuan, "the two provinces are so near to each other that no time need be appreciably lost while the Governor of Shantung consults with him (Viceroy Yuan) by telegraph or by letter."

THE CORN DUTY AND PROTECTION.

(Daily Press, 30th June.)

It would be idle to deny that the duty on imported corn proposed by Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH is, so far as it goes, "Protective." In the eyes of the rump of the old Cobdenite party, anything that by any process of reasoning can be called protective is a mortal financial sin; and therefore the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a crime and an abomination. But all duties are necessarily protective of something or other; and all taxes are in the nature of them obstructives to free trade and free communications, and therefore in any well regulated system of imperial economy there should be no taxation, and fleets, armies, and Parliament itself should be left to pay their own expenses as best they can. This is the logical outcome of the principles given utterance to by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT which failed to find acceptance in the present House of Commons. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT when himself Chancellor of the Exchequer entirely changed the traditional system of taxation by the imposition of enormous death duties, which have since formed a very important item in the national income; so too he and the school which he represented have used every effort to throw the burden of taxation on to the shoulders of the monied class, while leaving the vast majority untaxed. This system in the hands of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT certainly served its purpose, and the country at large, if it were no better, was apparently no worse; but it is apt to be forgotten that the period was one of profound peace, and all the increased expenditure necessary to be provided for was for home purposes, and so was mainly a transfer from one pocket to another. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT's successor has found himself in a very different position, having to provide for an enormously expensive war waged at a distance of more than a quarter of the earth's circumference; even as it was, the want of elasticity in the late system was apparent, and indicated that in case of strain it would be necessary to widen considerably the basis of Imperial taxation. The country is wisely desirous that as much of the burden of the war as is possible should be borne by the present generation, without handing down to our successors a burden of debt which would seriously hamper them in any future undertaking. The political atmosphere is by no means clear; there is a distinct sulphurous smell about, and low grumbings of internal forces seeking an outlet are conspicuous above the ordinary groanings of traffic. It is distinctly a period when each Britisher, be he Englishman, Briton, or any other of the various races which at the moment constitute the Empire, should unite in furnishing his quota to the general contribution.

Once upon a while it was probably good policy or necessity for Wessex to tax goods from Mercia or Northumberland; not two centuries ago, an English King advised his Parliament that it was necessary to protect English trade against Irish encroachment's. Up till last year it was part of the settled policy of Victoria to levy taxes on goods from its neighbour New South Wales. As the growth of Empire dictated it, these have in succession been done away with. Unification of tariff has been in all civilised countries found at one time or other necessary. Conditions of revenue have in the most free-trade countries

rendered duties of some sort necessary, and Great Britain has hitherto contrived to confine these to a few isolated items; but the indications are that these articles are already taxed to the fullest extent they can bear, and it is necessary to widen the list. Something must be taxed; and it was for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to select that which offered the best prospect of increasing his revenue and of making the burden more equable. He selected corn: it is not concealed that it was intended to be more far-reaching than merely a sessional affair, and from an impartial and Imperial point of view the special tax had much to recommend it. There are large tracts of country in the United States, to name one country, where wheat and other grains can from the nature of the soil and the fact that it is virgin be grown cheaper than at present in England, and the consequence has been that year by year we were becoming more dependent on foreign countries; and our own fields were gradually being diverted from the growth of corn crops. In the present explosive condition of affairs this is a position in which no prudent statesman would care to leave his country, and quite independently of any benefit to one class over another, it is distinctly a source of present weakness to the country at large. The question is here an entirely different one from the odious protection of class against class from which Sir ROBERT PEEL delivered the country half a century ago. But we may believe that the proposal had even wider aims, which Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT seems to have scented out in an "Imperial Zollverein." But has not the whole course, first of English, and now of British history, been the raising of one Zollverein after another? Time was when every city or country had its own tariff. Time was when England, Ireland and Scotland mutually taxed each other's productions. Would Sir WILLIAM have us return to the old ways? We have been led a step further within the last few years towards the conception of the possibility of a bigger and more powerful Britain than ever Sir WILLIAM with his starved little England ideas ever dreamt of, and in this it is instructive that we were urged to take the lead from Canada. Canada gave us in fact a free gift; and shall it be said of England that she is so regardless of her daughters that she accepts their free gifts, without a shadow of return? Canada not only took off or considerably reduced her own duties in her struggles to quit herself of the fallacies of Protection, but she did more, inasmuch as she spontaneously offered ourselves and her partners in Empire to promote the unity of that Empire by granting tariff facilities. "We can do nothing in return," was at the time the answer of England; "we have no duties to remove." But the exigencies of our own wants have brought us, whether we liked it or not, to consider those duties which, in Imperial interests, and in order to avoid becoming mere dependents on foreign states, we have wisely accepted; and this gives us the opportunity of righting ourselves with our senior Colony. The argument that we have advanced above, as to the national danger of depending on aliens for our food supply, does not apply with the same force when a section of our own Empire is to be the caterer. Preferential tariffs here partake of wider interests than merely class; it is the Empire itself in its fullest extent that we are protecting, as on the field of battle we have in conjunction with our colonies so nobly protected it within the last three years.

TRIPLE AND DUAL ALLIANCES.

(Daily Press, 2nd July.)

Much more than it is probably worth has been made of the renewal of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy effected by Count von Btlow and now finally signed; and as plainly the effect of the much vaunted Dual Alliance between Russia and France has been grossly exaggerated. Momentarily, of course, it suits all parties to these political combinations to proclaim them to the world as irrefragable, but both, as must be seen by the careful observer, contain within themselves stronger elements of disintegration than ever they possessed of affinity. Of course at the moment both fall in with the humours of the day. In certain circumstances we might conceive a joint invasion of Germany from the east and west respectively by Russia and France, and if just such an event did occur there is no doubt that it would be effectively met by the combination of the three Powers. It is, however, a useful political truth to be continually borne in mind by political students, that it is always the unexpected that happens, and a simultaneous invasion of Germany by Russia and France is probably the last danger which a far-seeing man would consider it necessary to guard against. Similarly there is no doubt that there exists in France a very general feeling that in entering into a close alliance with Russia, the people of France are really protecting the peace of the world. Looked at by French eyes, Germany is the type of an encroaching Power; any alliance that would be effective in placing obstacles in the way of further advance on her part would, *ipso facto*, be a guarantee of peace in Europe. Seen in this light both alliances have their reasons for existence, and the superficial onlooker is apt to content himself, after the manner of his kind, with this merely exoteric view. These considerations are, however so perfectly trite and self-evident that to the individual who looks closely into affairs the machinery must seem sadly out of proportion to the professed aims. As a fact there would be no need for the elaborate process of federation paraded were a simultaneous invasion of Germany from east and west to take place. In such a case the dictates of self-preservation would impel Austro-Hungary to effect a diversion, and self-interest is a far more powerful bond than the word of princes or governments. Similarly France in the case of any unprovoked aggression on the part of Germany would find far more useful allies than her present friend, Russia.

There may of course be other reasons, not so carefully paraded, for these bonds than the mere desire for peace, and it will probably be found that the leagues in the main proceed rather from economic than political considerations. There is very little reason to doubt that Russia's consideration for France, a country which in every political aspiration stands at the opposite pole to herself, is produced mainly by the facilities she has found thereby for easing her financial troubles. On the other hand France has undoubtedly found a, momentarily at least, profitable investment for her spare capital, without unduly hampering her freedom of action. So far without leaving room for sentiment there are undoubted advantages to both parties in the combination. Similarly Germany has committed herself to an economic warfare with the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers, and finds her exclusive system of

trade already beginning to tell on her own resources. The want of a partner, then, is pressing in order to aid her in pulling through the more difficult sections of the road. French methods of trade in her eyes are too redolent of concealed free-trade, so instinctively she turns to Austria and Italy as the nations which offer her the best opportunity of extending her trade without enquiring too closely into her methods. Russia in whose vast undeveloped resources she sees a probable competitor in the near future, is of course by that very circumstance ruled out, so that the only possible alliance from her point of view is with Austro-Hungary, and as circumstances have compelled a close association commercially as well as politically between Austro-Hungary and Italy, the alliance with the former almost of necessity compels also the inclusion of the latter.

Circumstances, then, point to a close alliance between Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy, as the most natural thing in the world, and doubtless so it would be were it not for other conflicting interests which Germany assumes are pulling her the other way. Germany, as we have seen, is almost of necessity driven to associate with the two in matters commercial, but her ideas are by no means contented with working on equal lines. What Germany wants with her partners is her own preponderance. From her point of view all she needs is a safe market for her protected manufactures which she is losing in the Anglo-Saxon countries; and to this end she will leave no stone unturned, with little consideration for the feelings or interests of her allies. Politically Germany looks to the absorption of the whole German-speaking race—such an absorption, in fact as would carry her territory to the Adriatic. These aspirations are of course natural, and are certainly shared by the German people, but none the less are a menace to the peace of Europe and of the world. The least that can be said of them is that they reduce the Triple Alliance to little more than a phantom, and indicate that, should any strain be placed upon it, it must collapse from its own internal want of cohesion. So he would be a very inattentive onlooker of events who would attribute any vitality to the present alliance of France and Russia: one element of strength it undoubtedly has at the present moment, and that is a common hatred of England. England has undoubtedly stood in the way of both France and Russia in projects on which they had centred their most darling ambitions. A French Africa was the dream of the one; a Russian Asia of the other. Neither of these was compatible with the aspirations of British Empire, and as the British nation at large was scarcely prepared to fall in with either, and showed pretty plainly its disapproval of both, the two nations, otherwise with no sympathy or feeling in common, were insensibly led into a momentary alliance. Momentary we say without hesitation, as it carries none of those elements of a common interest which are necessary to the formation of any permanent or abiding pact. Suppose in a future struggle England and the British Empire were either altogether successful, or were altogether blotted out of existence; the result, in the first case would in the nature of affairs be a mutual repudiation, and mutual recriminations for having led to the disaster, or in the other event, of the inevitable struggle of the wolves and bears over the prey. Altogether, though at the instant interesting, neither of these continental alliances is in the slightest degree influencing or likely to influence the inevitable course of events. They are

feathers, and as such indicate more truly than weightier events the direction of the wind; but have no further effect than has the weathercock on the coming storm.

JAPAN'S TRADE IN 1901.

(Daily Press, 3rd July.)

The report of Mr. A. H. LAY, Acting Japanese Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Tokyo, on the foreign trade of Japan in 1901, is not so behind the times as many consular reports are in the date of publication. The Foreign Office received Mr. LAY's at the end of March last and it was published in England at the end of May. It is an improved state of affairs which the report records, though it has to be chronicled that many unfavourable features marked Japan's foreign trade last year. A recovery from the evil conditions of 1900 was made, business relations with China were renewed, the rice-crop was plentiful, the raw silk export-trade flourished, the outflow of specie was checked, stocks of goods fell to normal levels, and "signs were not wanting to indicate the approach of a period of steady trade." Seeing that 1900 had seen a balance in foreign trade of £8,445,751 against Japan and an outflow of specie no less than £4,615,349, it will be seen that Japan has reason to congratulate herself on a change of fortune. The Government had been incurring an excessive expenditure, the only remedy for which was to modify the *post bellum* programme, as it is sometimes called, which followed the defeat of China in 1895. This policy, says Mr. LAY, and the general contraction of credit following a period of overtrading had their effect. The result was approximate equivalence of imports and exports, the figures being £26,114,616 and £25,760,682 respectively, or a balance of £353,934 only in favour of imports. In May, and October, December exports actually exceeded imports in quantity. Naturally the mishaps incidental to a contraction of credit and currency were not absent. Bankruptcies among the smaller merchants were numerous, but the more important mercantile and financial institutions for the most part survived the ordeal. The drain of specie, as we have remarked, was checked. During the summer of 1901 a sharp rise in exchange, caused by exceptional activity in exports, led to gold flowing into Japan from several quarters. The export of bullion and specie in 1901 was as follows:—gold, £1,171,696; silver, £262,482; total, £1,434,178. The import was:—gold, £1,087,310; silver, £31,599; total, £1,118,909.

The distribution of the trade will no doubt be studied with interest. The following table, extracted from Mr. LAY's figures, shows the total trades of the principal countries with Japan and the increases or decreases on the figures of 1900:—

Country.	Trade, 1901.	Change.
British Empire—		
United Kingdom...	£6,335,117	—£2,027,715
Hongkong	5,403,111	+ 315,553
India	5,352,994	+ 2,063,801
Australia	440,076	— 68,959
Canada	352,993	+ 19,454
	£17,884,291	+ £302,134
China	£7,164,469	+ £852,421
France	3,167,493	+ 386,107
Germany... ..	3,402,057	+ 83,286
United States ...	11,747,625	— 25,400

With regard to imports, the largest decrease in value is in the case of the United Kingdom (£2,150,123), but the United States are close behind (£2,040,827). France's imports have diminished by one

half. Australia, Canada, Germany and China have also suffered, but India's and Hongkong's trade with Japan revived both on the import and on the export side. No single country took less exports from Japan in 1901 than in 1900. The United Kingdom's exports increased by £22,408. The imports from the United Kingdom of cotton yarns, shirtings and cotton prints, cotton satins and cotton velvets, Italian cloths, flannels, woollen cloths, locomotive engines, railway carriages, iron, bar, rails, iron and steel (other), and paper were all less than in 1900. In fact, the import trade from the United Kingdom to Japan diminished by about thirty per cent. The only notable exception amid a general decline was in machinery and engines (other than locomotive), the imports of which from the United Kingdom in the three years 1899, 1900, 1901 amounted to £299,514, £418,007, and £659,440 respectively. However, it may be noted that the United States, Germany, France, and Belgium also improved on their 1900 figures in this line.

We propose to return to this subject shortly, as it is impossible to consider Mr. LAY's report within the limits of a single article.

MR. LITTLE ON TARIFF REVISION.

(Daily Press, 4th July.)

In a clearly reasoned and temperately worded letter to our Shanghai morning contemporary on Tariff Revision, Mr. ARCHIBALD LITTLE deals very forcibly with this great question. Recognising to the full the great value of Sir JAMES MACKAY's proposal in favour of granting an addition of ten per cent. to the import duty in exchange for the abolition of *lekin* and other internal taxes, he points out that unless a really fair equivalent be obtained the foreign trade will only be further hampered without any corresponding advantages being secured, for the *lekin* and *loti-shui* put together now only average about five per cent. He is therefore in favour of granting an addition of ten per cent. to the import duty in exchange of and for the abolition of all internal dues and the opening up of the country in freedom and security. By freedom he means that a foreigner shall be at liberty to carry on legitimate business, purchase or lease land, establish industries, and enter into industrial partnerships with the Chinese in any part of the Empire. He would effect a clean sweep of all Custom-houses and *lekin* stations in China, and, to make certain that no machinery remained to enable the mandarins to levy squeezes, he would abolish the salt and opium *lekin* stations. The salt tax, he says, could be levied as an excise at the place of production, and the duty on opium collected from the hands of the producer if Chinese, or at the place of import if of foreign origin. This proposal is one that is not likely to find ready acceptance with the Chinese officials, for it is certainly calculated to reduce the army of parasites that now prey on the industry of the people. It is also probable that the mandarins would oppose the granting of any further privileges of residence, ownership of land, or acquisition of mines by foreigners in the country. At the same time, if the Chinese Government really wish for an increase in revenue they must face the consequences. It is absolutely impossible that a further increase in the import duties can be conceded without such a *quid pro quo* as that referred to, otherwise foreign firms in China would find themselves in a singular

and most undesirable position *vis-à-vis* Chinese dealers. The present increase in the duties to five per cent. effective, instead of the nominal five per cent. *ad valorem* formerly imposed, has, coupled with the recent drop in exchange, served to bring about almost a total suspension of the importing trade. What would happen if an additional ten per cent. were now imposed it is not easy to predict, but we may safely assert that the import trade would become exceedingly restricted. The extra taxation could only be borne synchronously with a large development of trade and the concession of facilities for conducting it with economy, expedition, and safety.

Mr. LITTLE shows how the concession to navigate the Upper Yangtze has been rendered null and void by the fact that a registered steamer has to sail from Ichang to Chungking under sealed hatches and is not at liberty to trade at the numerous way-ports. Foreigners are also precluded from leasing land at the rapids in order to effect improvements for the ascent of these obstructions, and thus the concession is rendered practically worthless. Similar conditions clog the so-called concession of the navigation of the inland waters negotiated some three years ago by Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, and both on the Yangtze and up the West River the privilege has been reduced to a farce by the imposition of regulations which debar steamers from calling at way-ports if bound to a Customs port. What is wanted is perfectly free navigation of inland waters after payment of duties at the first Customs port on the river if from a foreign port, or at the port of embarkation of cargo if a Chinese treaty-port. Sir JAMES MACKAY is gallantly fighting this latter question. He recognises plainly enough the farcical nature of the concession made to Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD and is working steadily to convert it into a real privilege which will not only benefit foreign trade but be of enormous advantage to the Chinese as well, in developing trade and opening up the resources of the country. Finally, if the import trade is to receive a genuine and lasting stimulus, we must work for the increase of China's exports. Under present conditions there is little chance of their expansion, for the export duties are in many cases almost prohibitive. The tea trade has in great measure been killed by the imposts with which it has been hampered. The Indian and Ceylon products now hold the British markets for the most part, but it may be safely predicted that if more care were given to the cultivation of the leaf and the taxes upon its export lightened there would at least be a chance for a revival of the trade. It is true that the British taste has become somewhat perverted, and a liking for a strong coarse beverage been fostered by the acrid teas of Assam and Ceylon, but there may be a change of taste when it is found how deleterious are these strong decoctions, in which tannin has so large a place. There are many other products of the Celestial Empire which would soon become important articles of export if only the duties upon them were reduced to some trifling amount. But it cannot be too often insisted upon, it cannot be too plainly given out, that, if the British Government consent to allow the imposition of an additional ten per cent. in the import duty, they must be absolutely assured that this will not only be final, but that its payment will actually secure the privileges referred to above. The history of past diplomacy in China is marked by failures arising, in the main, from inability on the part of the

Powers to realise the fact that the provisions of the Treaties are regarded by the Chinese as engagements to be evaded either by open infringement, misinterpretation, or procrastination.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, 1st July.)

It appears from our London correspondent's telegram of the 29th June that some serious obstacle has arisen in the path of an agreement between the Washington Government and the Vatican over the religious difficulties in the Philippines. And yet it is only three weeks ago that we were told that the United States special mission to Rome had arrived at a friendly settlement on all the main questions relating to Romanist organisations. There was to be no interference with Roman Catholic schools and Church property was to be respected, while the Roman prelates were to co-operate in the reform of abuses in connection with the Friars. We have no information as to what is the point over which the difficulty has arisen. A New York telegram of the 21st June, which we reproduced in yesterday's issue, stated that "some dissent had been expressed on the minor points at issue, but it was not believed that they would materially affect the larger considerations." Accordingly an early settlement was believed to be assured. This sanguine estimate unfortunately has been disappointed, and the settlement is still awaited. That this is so is hardly surprising, seeing that Spain, most Roman Catholic of countries, was never able to settle the religious difficulties in the Archipelago. Yet it has long been evident that the Vatican is very anxious to conciliate American sentiment. We do not refer in particular to the stories of the favour shown by Leo XIII to American visitors, but rather to the respect accorded to the movement among the Romanists in the United States which has been called by the name of "Americanism." The Vatican, no doubt, has recognised like others that the United States compel more attention than Spain, in spite of the "Catholicity" of the latter country. Therefore we cannot think that the misunderstanding between the Governments of Rome and Washington can be of long duration. So-called minor points, as we have good reason to know, even by reference to the South African War only, may cause tedious delay in negotiations. But as it seems that Mr. TART and the authorities at the Vatican so nearly reached an agreement, it may be trusted that a little time will be all that is needed to reach a final settlement. It is certain that without a definite arrangement in religious matters no lasting peace can be hoped for in the Philippines.

THE KING'S PROGRESS.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

We received on Thursday night from the Colonial Secretary a copy of the following telegram, from the Secretary of State, London, to Governor, Hongkong, dated 3rd July:—
"His Majesty the King reported to be making steady progress in every respect. The wound, the dressing of which has at times caused considerable pain, is now much less troublesome and began immediately to heal. His Majesty's courage and patience have called for the greatest admiration. The Queen has been in constant attendance in the sick-room, where utmost quiet is enforced. His Majesty seeing no correspondence and being approached on no affairs of State or business. I do not propose to telegraph again unless any important change occurs."

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Coronation Committee was held at 4. 0 p.m. on the 2nd inst. the Legislative Council Chamber.

His Lordship the CHIEF JUSTICE, Chairman of the Committee, who presided, said—Gentlemen, When the General Coronation Committee last met on 11th June we could none of us foresee the sad illness of His Majesty which at once put a sudden stop to the Coronation celebrations and called forth our heartfelt feelings of deep sympathy with the King in his suffering. It is another exemplification of the truth of the old maxim, "*L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose*." Of course, both the General Community and we, who were doing all we could in behalf of that Community to make the local Coronation festivities and celebrations a success, were heartily disappointed that our labours were in vain, but I venture to think that that feeling of disappointment was entirely swallowed up in the deeper emotions evoked by our sympathy with the King at the serious nature of His Majesty's illness. What must have been his sentiment of sorrow and dismay, to feel himself stricken down by a most painful malady on the very eve of that which was to have been the proudest day in his life, the day for which such preparations had been made all over the Empire? Gentlemen, we can only trust that the nation's prayers may be heard and that in due time His Majesty may be once more restored to health and strength. We have asked you to meet this afternoon to give you some sort of account of the stewardship of the sub-committees and to ask your advice on one or two matters. In the first place I should like to read to you a letter which I have received from His Excellency General Gascoigne.

The letter, which was read by Mr. E. A. HEWETT, Hon. Secretary was as follows:—

Hongkong, 28th June, 1902.

Dear Chief Justice,—I should not like the Coronation Committee, of which you are Chairman, to finally dissolve without placing on record the deep sense of obligation which I, and indeed the whole community of Hongkong, are under to them, for the arduous work so voluntarily undertaken and so ably performed. Owing to the national misfortune which has overtaken us in the severe illness of our King the result of much of your labours has been lost to the public. In face of the disappointment, and terrible anxiety of the whole Nation, it is well not to enlarge upon that felt by any one unit, but I cannot refrain from expressing my sorrow that the Public in Hongkong should not have been able to judge for themselves as to the manner in which their interests had been looked after by your Committee. I feel confident that had these Celebrations been carried to completion, the Public would have had sure proof, not only that their convenience had been consulted, but also that the Celebrations had been arranged in a manner befitting this great and rising Colony. As it is, however, it only remains for me to express my sincere thanks to you, who with all your other work to perform, so willingly undertook, and so ably carried out the duty of Chairman: to the several Sub-Committees who undertook the various special duties of organisation: to the Honorary Treasurer who collected subscriptions, and kept the accounts: and above all to the Honorary Secretary on whom fell undoubtedly the largest amount of work and responsibility. For myself I can only say that lasting as must be to us all the memory of the tragic collapse, with the subsequent universal anxiety, still I shall ever remember with pride and pleasure having been associated with you all in this matter.—Believe me, Yours very sincerely,

W. J. GASCOIGNE.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the HON. SECRETARY also read the following reply which it was proposed to send to His Excellency.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th ultimo, and, on behalf of the Coronation Committee, beg to thank your Excellency for the kind expressions of good will and appreciation which it contains. I need hardly assure Your Excellency that whatever the various members of the Committee

may have done towards making fitting preparations to celebrate the Coronation of Their Majesties has been done most heartily, and that we have all been only too pleased to place ourselves at the service of the community on such an occasion. The general disappointment which the postponement of these celebrations has caused is far outweighed by the anxiety felt by all at the sad state of His Majesty's health, and we can most earnestly echo the sentiment already expressed elsewhere that "we can but hope and pray for his speedy recovery." I will take this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of the Committee, and, I feel sure, of the whole community, the high appreciation we all feel for the sympathy and support which your Excellency has throughout accorded to us in our endeavours to arrange for the suitable celebrations of the Coronation of Their Majesties, and particularly with regard to the steps taken by your Excellency to secure for the public from His Majesty's Secretaries of State the valuable provision of the Park in Kowloon. We trust the "King's Park" may remain for all time a pleasing testimony of the interest and kindly sympathy which your Excellency has ever displayed in advancing the welfare of the Colony of Hongkong.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. MEIGH GOODMAN,

Chairman of the Coronation Committee.

H.E. Major-General Sir WM. JULIUS GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong.

Letters were afterwards read from the French and Italian Convents expressing the regret of those in charge that the children there were prevented by the unfavourable weather from being present at the tea given to children in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon.

In reference to this entertainment the CHAIRMAN said—I think the children's tea went off as well as the unpropitious weather permitted, and we are indebted to H.E. and to Lady Gascoigne for their kindness in attending that meeting. Personally I think the children might have received their medals and I am sure the sub-committee will be glad to ascertain the feelings of the General Committee as to whether these medals should not now be sent to the children. Pictures of the King and Queen duly framed have been sent.

The HON. SECRETARY was of opinion that the medals should be sent out at once to the children, and made a motion to that effect.

The HON. R. SHEWAN asked what were the views of Mr. W. Danby, who has the custody of the medals.

The CHAIRMAN—I don't know; he is not here to explain.

Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE—I suppose you have no idea as to when the Coronation is likely to take place.

The CHAIRMAN—Not in the least; I only know that Professor Simpson said that under the most favourable conditions the King could not possibly fully recover before next November. It certainly seems rather a pity to keep the children waiting all that time. The General in my hearing on Saturday asked if it was not possible to have the medals distributed, and Mr. Danby said they were locked up in his office. Afterwards the General told the children they would have the medals sent to them, and I think it would be far better under the circumstances to send them out. I don't see any reason for keeping them back.

The HON. SECRETARY read to the meeting the report in the *Daily Press* of His Excellency's speech to the children on Saturday, in which he stated that the medals could not be presented just then but would be sent for distribution to the various schools.

In view of the promise contained in the words, Hon. Dr. HO KAI thought the medals should be distributed now, and seconded the Hon. Secretary's motion, which was carried unanimously. The children will therefore soon be in receipt of these interesting souvenirs of an unique event.

In response to the request of the CHAIRMAN, who intimated that the community had contributed towards the festivities which were to have taken place the handsome sum, roughly, of \$37,000, the HON. TREASURER (Hon. R. Murray Ramsey, B.N., Harbour Master) and the HON. SECRETARY read statements of receipts

and expenditure showing that a balance of \$20,000 still remained in hand.

On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, it was unanimously decided that this sum should be placed in the bank and devoted to the purpose for which it was subscribed when the Coronation actually took place.

The CHAIRMAN—There is another question, gentlemen, on which I should like to take your opinion. It has been suggested by H.E. that the addresses should in spite of the postponement of the Coronation be presented at Government House next Saturday at 4.30 p.m. These addresses had been prepared and completed and signed before the sad news of His Majesty's illness arrived in the Colony. These can be with doubt that many loyal addresses were actually on their way to England so as to arrive there on 26th June before any postponement of the Coronation was announced. The addresses cannot be altered without being re-signed and as everything was in readiness I feel sure that His Majesty will as fully appreciate the loyal sentiments they contain and the expression of devotion to the Throne as if they were kept over to await the chance of the postponed Coronation eventually actually occurring. In view of the satisfactory news we receive by telegram, I think we should fall in with His Excellency's suggestion and I trust the Committee will approve of this proposal. A covering letter will be sent explaining that the addresses were completed and ready the day before that on which the Coronation was to have taken place.

The HON. SECRETARY moved that His Excellency's suggestion be adopted, and this was seconded by the Hon. WEI A YUK and carried without opposition.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the unveiling of the Connaught Statue would take place after the presentation of the addresses—at half-past five. It would be a pity, he said, to keep covered any longer this handsome gift of the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater.

The notice regarding Saturday's programme was read by the HON. SECRETARY and adopted. It will be found in another column.

The CHAIRMAN then asked the opinion of the Committee as to what should be done in the matter of the medals to be presented to the soldiers and sailors, of which 6,900 had been ordered from home.

The HON. SECRETARY, who said he had telegraphed to suspend the execution of the work, said the most expensive operation was the striking of the dye, which alone cost £50.

On the suggestion of the HON. TREASURER, it was decided to advance no further in the matter until definite word had been received of the date of the Coronation, when the manufacture of the medals could be commenced.

The Hon. W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works, asked what should be done with the matcheds at Happy Valley—whether they should be taken down or allowed to remain.

It was left to Mr. Chatham and the Hon. Secretary to arrange the matter.

The CHAIRMAN called for a very hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hewett, who, he said, had worked most zealously on the Committee.

This was accorded with acclamation, and when the HON. SECRETARY had replied and stated that he had received the most valuable assistance from the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In the course of the proceedings the CHAIRMAN asked the Hon. Treasurer if the fireworks which had been purchased could be utilised in any way. The question, he said, was suggested by the news that bonfires had the other day been lit simultaneously in every part of the United Kingdom on a signal rocket being fired at Earl's Court.

The HON. TREASURER replied that the fireworks had been returned, and that it was of little use to bring them back to the Colony.

In this connection the intimation made by the HON. SECRETARY is interesting—that the Japanese in the Colony, through their Consul, had intimated their desire to be allowed to take a distinctive part in the illuminations, to which end they had subscribed a sum of money. The letter in which the request was made also expressed the hope that King Edward would be speedily restored to health.

THE CHILDREN'S TEA.

Perhaps a happier gathering never assembled in the City Hall than that on the 28th ult., when between three and four hundred children, accompanied by their mothers or teachers, were entertained to the tea that was at first intended to be one item in the Colony's programme to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. To the indefinite postponement of that event and to the cause responsible for the delay in the carrying out of a ceremony which was being more than eagerly anticipated by the entire civilised world the young people, perhaps never gave a thought, or at the best had but a dim conception of the universal grief and disappointment produced by the unexpected course affairs have taken; and in these circumstances the Committee entrusted with the entertainment are to be congratulated on the wisdom of their action in proceeding with the original programme and conferring happiness upon at least one portion of His Majesty's subjects. To establish the complete success of the festival not an effort was spared, and the only regret now is that the wet weather should have intervened to prevent an even bigger attendance of the children; as it was, those of the French and Italian Convents were unable to be present, the Mothers Superior not caring to allow them to venture to the City Hall in the boisterous weather. This must have been a disappointment keener even to the children than it was to the members of the Committee, whose genuine desire to make the event a record one in the history of the young of the Colony is shown in the fact that they endeavoured to procure chairs and rickshas for the conveyance of the little ones from the Convents to the City Hall. The supply of vehicles, however, was totally inadequate to the demand, only a dozen being available where scores were wanted, and so the plan had reluctantly to be abandoned.

With the solitary exception of the Reception Hall—for even the Theatre was given over to the dispensing of refreshments—every room in the City Hall was pressed into service. St. George's Hall, the chief theatre of events, held seven long tables, each accommodating 50 and heaped with good things. In St. Andrew's Hall, there were four tables, chairs being set at each for 65 persons. The Chamber of Commerce Room also had four tables, each providing for 25 people. The Reception Hall, was occupied by the band of H.M.S. *Terrible* and the pipers of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion of Royal Artillery, and their joint selections gave the final touch of enhancement to the proceedings. The comfort of the ladies and gentlemen whose services had been requisitioned to preside at the different tables and to work on the Committee was not overlooked, the sharebrokers' room having been set apart for their use, and here delicious ices and teas were provided. To mark the truly British nature of the treat, Chinese "boys" were dispensed with and the tea was handed round by detachments of sixty soldiers from the Garrison and twenty blue-jackets from H.M.S. *Tamar*, working under the able supervision of Captain Richards, Army Ordnance, Department; "Tommy" and "Jack" proved exemplary waiters, and the provision made for them in the Theatre was but the just reward of their labours.

But a word as to the decorations. They were splendid; turn whichever way one pleased, flowers, greenery and bunting met the eye. The chalky white of the pillars at the entrance was beautified by contrast with the ropes of greenery which encircled them, and the broad stairway was brightened by the wealth of plants and flowers and bunting that bedecked the way to the fairyland above. Indeed, that they were entering fairyland must have been the uppermost thought in the minds of many of the children, and the impression was heightened by a backward glance at the cheerless scene outside, where a drizzling rain made everything and everybody look miserable. At the top of the staircase, on the first landing, two large engravings of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, set in flower-fringed oak frames, reminded one of the reason for all this display, a display whose beauty was marked at every step and whose culmination was seen in the rooms where the child guests and their

relations and teachers were assembling. One feature of the decorations worthy of special mention was seen on the top landing, where, surmounted by the Royal Arms, hung a great round shield bearing a fine picture of Hong-kong and its harbour.

When all were seated the serving out of the tea was proceeded with, and what a clatter of cups and babel of happy voices arose! Everything, however, has its limits, even the appetite of youth, and when the tea was over the gathering was briefly addressed by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, who, accompanied by Lady Gascoigne, Captain Trefusis, A.D.C., and Mr. R. F. Johnston, Private Secretary, arrived at the Hall at a quarter to five. His Excellency expressed the pleasure it afforded him to see so many children present and his regret that the wet weather had kept others away. After a word as to the Coronation and its postponement through the illness of the King, His Excellency said they would all be delighted to hear that he had had a telegram announcing that His Majesty was much better, and that he had been able to see the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. His Majesty had great pluck to pull him through, and it was hoped, the telegram said, that the Coronation would take place in the early autumn. Dealing with the treat to the children, the speaker said it had been the intention to present each child with a medal in commemoration of the event, but he was sorry that these souvenirs could not be distributed just yet; they would, however, be sent to the various schools, and each child could be sure of receiving one.

By request of His Excellency, the children then rose and sang "God Save the King," the band of the *Terrible* playing the accompaniment.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, as Chairman of the Committee, proposed three cheers for General and Lady Gascoigne for their kindness in coming down, and when these had been given His Excellency called for three more for His Majesty the King, now lying on his bed of sickness, but who, it was sincerely to be hoped, would speedily recover.

This terminated the proceedings, and the children on retiring were presented with a specially designed fan and a packet of sweets provided by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. In addition to these, Mr. H. N. Mody supplied crackers and bonbons, thoughtful gifts that added much to the pleasure of the youngsters. The fan spoken of has on one side two crossed Union Jacks, and on the other the following inscription:—"Hongkong, 26th June, 1902. To commemorate the Coronation of their Majesties the King and Queen." With regard to the medal which is to be presented later, and the supply of which is now in the Colony ready for issuing, the following details may be of interest. It was ordered by cablegram, and Messrs. S. Walker and Co., of Wolverhampton, who were entrusted with the work, have succeeded in turning out an exceedingly handsome article. The medal is of bronze in the form of a Maltese cross, and attached to it is a red, white, and blue ribbon with brass clasp and pin. The centre of the medal bears the profiles of Their Majesties, and each wing of the cross bears suitable emblems. The top one bears the national emblems, the rose, shamrock and thistle, on either side is the star of India and the maple leaf of Canada, and at the foot is the fleece of Australia. Round the centre of the medal are the words, "King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra." On the back of the medal the wings each bear a word of "God Save the King," and the inscription in the centre is as follows:—"To commemorate the Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, 1902."

Thanks are due to the following ladies and gentlemen for the part they took in making the entertainment on Saturday the success it was:—Committee:—His Lordship the Chief Justice (Chairman), Mr. E. A. Hewett (Secretary), Mr. W. Danby, Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. G. Stewart, Mr. J. Barton, Mr. R. C. Wilcox, and Mr. M. S. Northcote.

The ladies who attended by request of the Committee and took an active part in presiding at tables, etc., were:—

Lady Gascoigne, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Robinson, Hon. Mrs. Bertie, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Danby, Miss Danby, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Ford,

Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Gompertz, Miss Goodman, Miss C. Goodman, Miss Hancock, Mrs. Harston, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Layton, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Northcote, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Poate, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Tones, Mrs. Tooker, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. T. Wright, and Mrs. Bateson Wright.

The stewards were—Messrs. J. Barton and B. Layton (S. Andrew's Hall), Captain R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., Hon. C. S. Sharp and Mr. H. N. Mody (S. George's Hall), and Messrs. H. W. Slade and T. Wright. (Chamber of Commerce Room).

This report would be incomplete without mention of the names of Commodore Robinson and Captain Rinder, *s.s. Coptic*, who sent the flags used in the decoration of the building, and Mr. C. Ford, superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, who lent the plants and flowers. The decorations themselves were carried out by men from H.M.S. *Tamar*, and the completed effect was a sufficient commentary on the success of their work.

The caterers were the Hongkong Hotel Company, and Mr. H. Hyman (the manager, and his staff deserve all praise for the zeal with which they entered into the spirit of the festival.

OTHER FESTIVITIES.

Besides the Flower Show and the Chinatown celebrations, the only part of the original scheme to be carried out was the illumination on Saturday night of the Queen's Statue. The effect was very pretty. About 700 electric lamps of different colours were employed to outline the statue, pedestal, and dome. Many people were attracted by the spectacle. On Saturday night, too, the Flower Show again proved a great attraction, it being visited by thousands of Chinese, to the almost total exclusion of Europeans. The illuminations here too were pretty and evoked much admiration.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The total plague cases from January 1st now number 394 (1 European, 379 Chinese, and 14 other Asiatics), with 387 deaths (1 European, 375 Chinese, and 11 other Asiatics). From the figures up to the 1st inst., No. 9 Health District (Victoria) has supplied the greatest number—10 cases and 10 deaths—and No. 3 Health District (also in Victoria) the lowest—1 case and 1 death. Since the commencement of the year there have been only 4 cases in Kowloon, but all of them were fatal. Quarry Bay, Stanley, and Aberdeen have escaped the scourge, but one case, ending fatally, developed in Shaukiwan. Seven cases, all fatal, have so far been contributed from the Harbour to the year's total.

The number of cases in the Colony during the week ended Saturday, 28th ult., was 44, all of them Chinese; 43 terminated fatally.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WELCOMED BY THE BENCH.

The new Attorney-General of Hongkong, Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, K.B., made his first official appearance in the Supreme Court on the 2nd inst. An appeal case was down for hearing before the Full Court, their Honours W. Meigh Goodman (Chief Justice) and A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge). Before the business of the Court began,

The CHIEF JUSTICE said—Mr. Attorney-General,—"The Judges have seen and read your commission as Attorney-General of the Colony and as this is your first official appearance in this Court, my learned brother and I take the opportunity of congratulating you on your appointment and of wishing you a successful and prosperous career. I cannot say that, at present, the Courts in which the Judges sit, the Judges' Chambers, or the offices in which the work of the Registry has to be performed are either convenient or worthy of this rising and important Colony. I am glad, however, to be able to inform you that the erection of new Law Courts has been sanctioned, that plans of a handsome edifice have been approved, and that the foundations have been completed or nearly so. I believe the laying of these foundations has occupied nearly two years. If, now

that you are a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, you can persuade the Government to accelerate the completion of the building you will earn the gratitude of the community. If it is true that *mens sana* is most likely to be found in *corpore sano*, I think at also true that justice is most likely to be efficiently and impressively administered amidst surroundings suited to its dignity and importance. These I believe will be found in the new Law Courts when they are finished.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who had remained standing during the Chief Justice's remarks, said in reply—May it please you, my Lords, I desire to return to your Lordships my sincere thanks for the kindly greeting which you have tendered to me on my first appearance in this Court. I truly appreciate the responsible character of the high office which I have accepted under the Crown in the Colony. I am aware that I stand in the place where men who have achieved great position have stood before me. I am aware that the rôle of Attorney-General of this Colony is one which bears a vital onus attached to it, and I trust that the duties which lie before me may be performed in a manner to maintain that distinguished rôle. With respect to your remarks regarding the Courts in which your Lordships sit, I may say I entirely agree with you—if you will allow the word—without presumption I concur with your Lordships in the expression which you have put forth. I was surprised when I arrived in the Colony to find that a wealthy and important portion of His Majesty's dominions, as Hongkong is, is not better provided with a suitable housing for His Majesty's Judges and the various officers who have to carry out the important work in the administration of the Colony—the administration of justice. If I can in any way bring about an amelioration of the condition which you have alluded to you may rely upon it that no efforts shall be wanting on my part. I thank you again, my Lords, for your kindly welcome. The ordinary business of the Court was then proceeded with.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held on the 30th ult. in the Club Gymnasium at Kowloon. Mr. T. H. Reid, vice-chairman, presided, and was supported by Messrs. W. S. Bailey, M. McIver, E. M. Hazeland, H. W. B. Kennett, and F. H. White, secretary.

The report and accounts, which showed the Club to be in a flourishing condition, were submitted formally.

The CHAIRMAN stated that before referring to these in detail he wished to make some reference to the losses the Club had sustained during the past year. He went on to refer in eulogistic terms to the services rendered by the late Captain Hastings, president; the Hon. H. E. Pollock, president (who had gone to Fiji); and Mr. Sargent, secretary (who had gone home owing to ill-health). With regard to the report, it was hardly necessary to recapitulate its contents. The regatta had been a success, largely owing to the hearty co-operation of the Hongkong Boat Club. At the next regatta he hoped they would be able to turn the tables on the younger Club and carry back the challenge cup. (Applause) The bathroom had been largely patronised. The committee hoped, however, to see greater interest taken in the gymnasium and other branches of the Club. The committee would like to see members taking a greater interest in rowing than just for a month or so before the regatta. Unless members co-operated heartily it would be impossible to fill the boats at the regattas as they had done in past years. Griffins should be trained and scratch matches arranged during the off season. There was another important matter which must receive the attention of the committee in the coming year. Work at the Naval Yard was progressing so favourably that they hoped in a few months to be able to start the construction of the new bath. It would be enclosed, but open to the air, 120 feet long, 32 to 35 feet broad, with a uniform depth of 9 feet. The water could be changed often by means of the pumping machinery. As soon as the foundation was

prepared, a start would be made with the clubhouse, which would be a very handsome structure. That of course meant spending money. He had before him a letter from the architects, Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs, giving some details of the cost. The cost would have to be faced this year, partly at least. The estimated cost of the house was \$35,000; bath, \$6,000; pumping machinery, \$2,000; architects' fees, \$2,000; in all, \$45,000. They understood from Mr. Ordish that besides the £1,500 to be paid by the Admiralty there would probably be a small balance on account of the filling of the site. To meet that expenditure of \$45,000 the Club had a balance in hand of \$7,500, roughly speaking, and the £1,500 referred to, which brought the amount up to about \$24,000. So that during the current year they would have to raise a sum of nearly \$21,000. An appeal would probably be made to the public for assistance in rebuilding the clubhouse. A change in the rules was already notified. He did not know exactly the title on which they held their site, but he thought it would be obvious to everyone that it was extremely undesirable that the Club, considering its proximity to the Naval Yard and the fact that this was one of the finest possible sites which they were getting as a gift that they should alter the rules in the manner proposed. There was no blow aimed at any particular nationality or section of the Club. Nor would the proposed alteration make any radical change in the constitution of the committee, for there had never been more than one or two foreign members at one time. There were reasons known to the committee which it would be impolitic to bring forward in public why there should be as strong a British committee as possible to carry on the work during the next year or so. It was obvious that in a British Colony like Hongkong where they had a splendid site gifted to them by the grace of the Government and the Admiralty they should do what they could to prevent any possibility of that site being taken away. It would strengthen their position too when they came to make a petition to the public. The second resolution to be afterwards put to the meeting was brought forward to prevent an abuse which would have to be dealt strongly with if the Club was to exist at all. The third resolution was to prevent certain men from taking advantage of the Club who had withdrawn because of its present situation and intended to rejoin later on. The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. COYLE seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the first resolution as follows:—"7a. Members elected on and after July 1, 1902, who are not British subjects, shall not be entitled to vote at general meetings, and shall not be eligible to serve on the General or Ballotting Committees of the Club; and no existing member of the Club not a British subject is eligible for either the General or the Ballotting Committees."

Mr. H. W. B. KENNETT seconded.

Mr. J. W. OSBORNE opposed the motion, and thought British subjects, members of the Club, were opposed to it too. The rule if passed would disenfranchise a number of good members. During the administration of Captain Hastings, to whose services the Chairman had referred (applause), he never saw fit that such a resolution should be brought forward. Why should it be advanced now? There were men belonging to the Club who were not British subjects but were equally loyal with those born under the British flag. (Applause.) The Club had always been cosmopolitan; let it remain so. He himself was born under the British flag and was just as good a Britisher as any one in the room. (Applause.) He wished to influence Britishers to vote against the resolution; he moved the previous question.

Mr. R. H. B. MITCHELL did not see why members of every nationality should not be allowed to have a vote at general meetings. (Applause.) He moved as an amendment that the resolution be altered accordingly.

Mr. NORONHA seconded.

On Mr. Osborne's motion being put against Mr. Mitchell's amendment, the latter was carried by 29 votes to 14.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that, with consent of his recorder, he was willing to withdraw his motion in favour of Mr. Mitchell's amendment.

The intimation was received with applause.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the second resolution as follows:—"8a. No candidate shall have the privileges of the Club unless he comes under the provisions of Rules 5 and 6, or unless with the permission of the General Committee, which permission may be cancelled at any time."

Mr. J. E. OSBORNE seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN next moved the third resolution as follows:—"9a. Members shall pay an entrance fee of \$20, payable in advance." This, he said, meant an increase of \$15. It was to prevent the return of those who had left the Club because of its present position and also to prevent the entrance of undesirables. Besides there was not another Club in the Colony with such facilities as theirs were to be had for \$10 a year.

Mr. F. N. PEREIRA seconded.

Mr. OSBORNE supported the resolution, saying that if any one was not willing to pay \$20 for the privilege of joining the V. R. C. they were better off without him. (Applause.)

The motion was carried. It was agreed to exempt candidates whose names are at present on the board from the increased rates.

Office-bearers were elected as follows:—President, Hon. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. H. White; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell; General Committee, Messrs. W. Armstrong, W. S. Bailey, M. McIver, T. H. Reid, E. M. Hazeland, A. Denison, W. A. Crake, G. A. Caldwell, and H. W. B. Kennett; Ballotting Committee, G. Hance, C. Hance, A. Humphreys, R. Henderson, A. Alves, H. A. Lammert, T. Meek, W. Orchar, A. P. Nobbs, and J. Reidie.

The customary votes of thanks ended the meeting.

CHINESE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

HON. F. H. MAY APPOINTED RECTOR.

A combined meeting of the General Council and students of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese was held on the 1st inst. in the Legislative Council Chamber for the purpose of electing a Rector in succession to the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., on his transference to Weihaiwei as High Commissioner of that possession. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government presided, and those present besides many Chinese gentlemen connected with the College were Dr. Clark (Dean), Dr. Thomson (Hon. Secretary), Dr. R. M. Gibson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Dr. Pearse, Dr. Harston, Dr. Berringer, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mr. F. Browne, Mr. D. Wood, and Mr. W. J. Tatcher.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, The business for which this meeting has been called, as I daresay you all know, is to elect a Rector in succession to Mr. Stewart Lockhart, who has left the Colony. I leave it to others to move the business in the ordinary way.

Dr. CLARK—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in proposing Mr. Francis Henry May as Rector of our College in succession to Mr. Stewart Lockhart, who, as your Excellency has said, has left the Colony. It needs no words of mine to persuade you of the qualifications of Mr. May for such an office as this. The office is one which has been held by several distinguished predecessors, each of whom has in turn maintained the dignity and the importance of our College, and I feel sure that Mr. May will equally succeed in maintaining that dignity and in furthering our interests and the interests of the College generally. The College owes a very deep debt of gratitude to Mr. May for the very great interest which he took in our welfare when he was Acting Colonial Secretary—an interest which resulted in very material and substantial advantages to the College. I feel, sir, that the very little I can say will not be needed, but I should just like to add that I feel sure the interests and welfare of this Colony are very closely bound up in the welfare of the College. We have in this Colony a peculiar population, a population the bulk of which is not actually in contact with the rulers of the Colony, owing no doubt

largely to the fact that we are on the confines of one of the vastest empires in the world—the Empire of China, and that our intercourse with China is so great that the number of strangers coming into our midst every day is so very numerous that the bulk of the population who reside here know neither our ideas nor our wishes, nor in fact our system of Government; and I feel sure that to a large extent, particularly in the matter of sanitation in the Colony, we must look to these qualified students of our College—men who go forth filled with the ideas, which are taught them in our College—men who go forth as missionaries in the true sense of the word, to spread the knowledge of Western science and Western medicine among their fellow compatriots in this Colony. (Applause.) The Government of this Colony would, I am sure, be wise to use every endeavour to retain these men in this Colony for that most important work. With these few words, sir, I beg to propose the appointment of Mr. May as Rector of the College. (Applause.)

Mr. HO KO TSUN—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding, in the name of the students, the election of Mr. May as Rector of our College. No man is held in higher esteem amongst the Chinese community than Mr. May is, and it will give them great satisfaction to have at the head of the College one in whom they have such complete confidence and esteem. I second Dr. Clark's motion. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, You have heard the proposition. Those in favour of it will kindly signify their approval by holding up their hands.

The appointment of Mr. May was agreed to with unanimity.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Well, gentlemen, I think the best way would be to inform Mr. May of the great honour that has been paid him.

The new Rector having been summoned, HIS EXCELLENCY continued—Mr. May, I have great pleasure in informing you that this meeting has unanimously elected you to be their Rector. I felt it was only right that you should be sent for at once and informed of the honour that has been shown you. (Applause.)

Mr. MAY—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I feel deeply the honour you have conferred upon me in electing me Rector of the Chinese College of Medicine in succession to so many able and distinguished Government officials who have served before me in that position. I have had no direct connection with the College hitherto, but I have had a great deal to do with it officially in my capacity as Acting Colonial Secretary and recently as Colonial Secretary. I appreciate the difficulties that stand in the way of the College, and I also appreciate very much the power that lies in it for the good of the Colony and for the good of science here generally; and I shall endeavour to do all that in me lies to overcome the difficulties I refer to and to further the best interests of the College of Medicine. (Applause.)

Dr. HO KAI—Your Excellency and gentlemen, Before we separate I wish to propose you a cordial vote of thanks to our Chairman, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne. This is the second occasion within a short space of time that His Excellency has been kind enough to come amongst us and take a prominent part in the proceedings of our institution. Considering that he is now holding a dual office, his time is very much devoted to and occupied by public duties, and I think it is extremely kind indeed of him to have given us the honour of his presence to-day. Our gratitude to him is very much deeper because we know that notwithstanding the pressure of business his great interest in our institution has induced him to spare some of his valuable time and to preside over us. Therefore, gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with me that we ought to accord His Excellency our most heartfelt thanks, and I know you will receive this vote with acclamation.

The prolonged applause which followed marked the cordiality of the vote of thanks, and when it had subsided HIS EXCELLENCY said—Gentlemen, I have to thank you with all my heart for the kind way in which you have received the very kind words Dr. Ho Kai has spoken about me. I can most truthfully say that whatever my shortcomings are—and they are many—yet it is the utmost

pride and the utmost pleasure to me to be of any service I possibly can to the Colony, which I may fairly say that I love, where I receive the utmost kindness and the utmost consideration, and in which, the longer I stay in it, the more I appreciate the greatness it will eventually rise to. Therefore, if in any way I am able to do any little service towards the Colony, I can say it is done with the utmost pleasure to me. I beg to thank you all. (Applause)

This terminated the proceedings.

ADMIRAL PERCY SCOTT.

HEAVY GUN SHOOTING.

The last number to hand of the *Naval and Military Record* says it is understood that in connection with the Coronation festivities Captain Percy Moreton Scott, C.B., has been specially selected for promotion to flag rank, so that before H.M.S. *Terrible* takes her departure from the China Station we may see Captain Scott's pennant hauled down and an Admiral's flag hoisted in its stead. This well-deserved but tardy promotion will be greeted with general satisfaction throughout the Navy and nowhere more than in Far Eastern waters. A correspondent at Weihaiwei informs us that there the news of the honour done to Captain Scott was received with acclamation.

Our informant goes on to say that the competition this year for the Seymour Challenge Cup is even keener than it was last year and is being watched with great interest. Very fine scores have been made with the 6-in. guns, the following being the details:—

	No. of guns.	Calibre	Rounds fired.	Hits made.
<i>Ocean</i> ...	12	6in.	163	117
<i>Goliath</i> ...	12	6in.	123	71
<i>Terrible</i> ...	12	6in.	109	66
<i>Albion</i> ...	12	6in.	117	57
<i>Blenheim</i> ...	10	6in.	84	59
<i>Cressy</i> ...	12	6in.	92	52

The *Terrible*, which has held the record for the last two years, has now to fall into third place. Last year, it will be remembered, her score was 128 rounds, 102 hits. The *Ocean* has now raised the record to 163 rounds, 117 hits, and the Seymour Shield will probably pass into her hands. The introduction of good shooting on the China Station was due to Admiral Sir Edward Seymour; and the good he did here is beginning to stretch to other naval stations. In the *N. & M. Record* we read that H.M.S. *Cressy* with 12 guns of 6in. calibre made 105 hits out of 139 rounds.

Lord Charles Beresford has publicly stated that the shooting of the Navy is bad. When all ships make such records as have been made by the China Squadron and now by the flagship of the N.A. and W.I. Squadron, his Lordship cannot have further cause to complain.

THE "SOUTHERN REBELLION."

The Kueilin correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes on the 5th June:—

The papers continue to keep us informed as to the progress of the rebellion in the province, but the last reports are too much of a good thing altogether. The full plans of the rebels in their attack on Kueilin, the numbers that are marching on the city, and the possibility that even at the then date of writing the city had fallen into their hands! As we are at present living at peace within the city with not even any news of the approach of any rebel army, the above news is palpably untrue. It is also reported in the papers that the city of Liuchow has fallen, but, if this had been so, I do not see how we could have failed to hear something of it, as it is only a few days away by road, and merchants are constantly coming and going. All inquiries fail to produce any definite information at all corresponding with the facts as stated in the papers. I have not the means of absolutely denying them, but if true it seems remarkable that the officials have been able to keep them so secret in practically what should be the headquarters of news. It is true that there is some activity in military circles. Drilling is going on with some vigour. The new German step is being imparted to the "braves." They do not seem to appreciate it, for as one remarked, "What was the good of it for running away?"

The *Globe's* Hongkong correspondent wrote on the 16th April a letter on the Kwangsi troubles, which appeared in the London journal on the 26th May. The correspondent therein said:—"In this connection it is rather amusing to watch the three local papers. One appears to have a good service of rews from the scene of action, and the other two affect to treat each fresh item as unauthentic, exaggerated, or doubtful. Then a fortnight or three weeks later official news comes from Peking confirming what the first paper published, and the other two suddenly awake to the fact of a rebellion proceeding in Kwangsi, and publish the Peking official report, quite ignoring the fact that their contemporary had given the news long before, and they had scoffed at it. As a matter of fact, every bit of news from the rebels has to be smuggled out, and hence the difficulty." For self-sufficiency and inaccuracy (to use no other term), this effusion would be hard to match. It is certainly amusing "to watch the three local papers" now, as they all agree that the rebellion, so-called, was grossly exaggerated. Originally the *Daily Press* was the only one of the three to discredit the ridiculous fairy-tales "from the scene of action." Nor do we remember official confirmation arriving from Peking of this local variety of bundor.

PROGRESS OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA—EXPOSITION AT HANOI

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

It is said that when Monsieur Doumer, the Governor-General, went home to raise his last loan of two hundred million francs for the development of Indo-China the French financiers naturally hesitated. They desired to know something of the resources of the country they were asked to promote.

The reply of the Governor-General was characteristic of the man. They wished to know something of Indo-China? They should have a very practical illustration. He would build an exhibition as an object lesson in French colonial enterprise. He at once formulated a scheme for an exposition of native products and colonial undertakings, which would constitute a gigantic advertisement of France's possessions in the Far East. This would inspire confidence in French minds which knew only Indo-China by name, and that very indistinctly, and would also illustrate convincingly to the natives the resources of France and her greatness.

To-day the Exposition at Hanoi is almost completed; in November, 1902, it will be opened. When the time drew near for Monsieur Doumer's departure for France, some one, in a moment of happy inspiration, suggested it might form a fitting farewell act if he were to be directly associated with the building before leaving. Consequently, on the 26th February, 1902, inaugural ceremonies were held in the Palais Central, a magnificent erection which will form the centre of the Exposition buildings; and which will ultimately be preserved as the headquarters of the French Institute for the study of the Philology and Archaeology of Eastern Asia.

The spectacle was one of magnificence never before seen in Hanoi, and was attended by the Emperor and Empress of Annam, Monsieur Doumer, General Dodds, and other high officials. Monsieur Thomé, the able administrator of the Exposition, in welcoming Monsieur Doumer, on behalf of the colonists, pointed out their regret at his impending departure, after his having taken such an active part in the colony's affairs for the previous five years, and having by his energy and ability given the colony an impulsion that would definitely guarantee its prosperity. They were as confident as he in the future of the colony, and would always realise that he would remain attached to it after having prepared the way for its advance.

"Flourishing in the interior," said Monsieur Thomé, "strong on the frontiers, this great colony, made up of numerous states, solidly and definitely united to continue that programme of progress to which you have again devoted the last few days you remain with us."

"I salute you, sir, the Governor-General, the first artisan of French Indo-China."

The Exposition buildings are situated within a few hundred yards of the new railway terminus of Hanoi. They stand in spacious grounds and are approached by a wide central avenue, which is traversed immediately in front of the gate by the Boulevard Gambetta at the end of which is the railway terminus.

I had the pleasure of visiting the Exposition buildings in April last, as a guest of Monsieur Thomé, the Administrator-in-Chief, under whose careful supervision they are rapidly being completed for occupation by the exhibitors.

Admission to the Exposition grounds is obtained through the main entrance on the Boulevard Gambetta, and a broad avenue leads up to the Palais Central. To the right are grouped the galleries and pavilions of the section allotted to the exhibits from France and her colonies. To the left are the pavilions for exhibits from French Indo-China; at the extremities of these two groups, and parallel with the Boulevard Gambetta, are sections set apart for exhibits from the countries of North and East Asia, comprising China, Japan and Corea to the right; and those of South and West Asia, comprising Siam, Burma, Netherlands-Indies, Straits Settlements, Philippines, Borneo, etc., to the left, at the extremity of the section Indo-Chinese.

The exhibits are, of course, to be arranged to produce the best decorative effect and to render their examination easy and attractive.

The Palais Central will receive, without distinction of country, the exhibits relating to archaeology, fine arts, science and instruction, agriculture, commerce, industry, mining and metallurgy. Thorough arrangements have been made for lighting the buildings by electricity.

The section for French Indo-China, will comprise articles from Tonkin, Laos, Annam, Cambodia and Kwangchauwan, whilst adjoining this to the left and in front of the Palais Central will be a small lake, on which will be exhibited fishing implements, models of native boats, etc. The galleries of this section will be exclusively reserved for the prominent things of the colony; the merchants and manufacturers of Indo-China will have there a place reserved for all their products, industrial and mercantile, and those leading articles which they import. Thus the foreign visitor will be able to see before him the principal things which the colony consumes and produces.

At some distance in the rear of the Palais Central and built parallel to it, is the Gallery of Fine Arts, which is specially reserved for paintings. This is being directed and organised in France, under the Presidency of the Director of Beaux Arts, Monsieur Roger Marx, the Inspector-general of the Musées of the Department, with Monsieur Taglio, Commissaire of the Exposition de Beaux Arts, as coadjutor, has the matter actively in hand and Monsieur Taglio will visit Hanoi to personally superintend the Fine Art gallery, and he will be assisted by two members of the French Society of Artists. The salon promises to contain the finest collection of paintings ever seen in the Far East, and no less than 500 pictures have already been promised. In addition to these will be the gardens with their choice and rare specimens of beautiful plants, pavilions for special exhibits, native and European restaurants and cafés, two circuses, illuminations, captive balloons, the Théâtre Française, Annamite and Chinese theatres, concerts, evening aquatic fêtes, and numerous other attractions.

The exhibits are being divided into three groups with a subdivision of classes. The first group will comprise:

1. Archaeology, ancient art, ethnology religions.
2. Paintings, sculpture, architecture.
3. Engraving, lithography, typography, photography, books.
4. Music and theatrical art.
5. Maps and plans.
6. Social economy and colonisation.
7. Medicine, surgery, hygiene, public health.

The second group will comprise classes under the head of agriculture, commerce, industries, mines and metallurgy. The third group, civil engineering, public works, mechanics, electricity, methods of transport.

The exhibits will be judged by a Committee and medals and diplomas will be awarded, signed by the Director of Agriculture and

Commerce of Indo-China and by the Commissaire-General of the Exposition. They will comprise the grand prize, gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals, honourable mention, and a commemorative medal will be given to all exhibitors. Special facilities of transport have been given to exhibitors, and printed rules and regulations are being circulated free by the French Consulates throughout the Far East giving all information concerning the exhibition.

Everything possible has been done in advance by the colonists, the consuls in the East and the officials, to make the Exposition the great success it promises to be, and Monsieur Thomé, the Commissaire-General, has fulfilled his many functions with conspicuous ability. The money for the Exposition was provided for by the decree of the Government of Indo-China, dated Hanoi, 7th December, 1899, in which the funds were to be drawn from the contributions furnished by the budget-general and budgets local of Indo-China and the receipts realised by the Exposition.

The Exposition is being warmly supported throughout the Far East, in France and in the French colonies. At the time of my visit the Commissaire-General had received advice from the French Minister in Tokyo of 500 applications from Japanese for exhibits. From the Philippines 150 applications had been made, and in Madagascar a credit of 100,000 francs had been opened by General Galliéni, to permit of exhibits being sent, and a body of natives, under the direction of an architect who will be a commissioner-delegate, will arrive in Hanoi to take part. The Straits Settlements, Borneo and Sarawak, Siam and the Netherlands Indies have promised many important and interesting objects.

In France the scheme has been enthusiastically supported, and the Lyons Chamber of Commerce was the first to organise a special committee to promote it. Another committee was formed in Paris with similar objects, and numbers among its members such public men as M. le Myer de Villers, Aymonier, Bompard, Bourde, Brière, Gauthiot, Collin, Delavand, Cousin, Hector, Jouannin, Charles Lemire, Pavie, Piquet, Roume, and Vial. Among the merchants and manufacturers on the Committee are MM. Ancelot, the president of the French Committee to Foreign Expositions; Arlin, the important silk manufacturer of Lyons, and councillor of Commerce of the Interior of France; Bellan, maker of embroideries; Chabrières, president of the Committee for Silk at the Paris Exposition; David-Mennet, president of the General Association of Commerce and Industry; M. M. Emile Dupont, Engel, Delaunay-Bellevill, Estien Fauré-Lepage, the well-known armourers, president of the Jury of the Section of Arms of the Paris Exposition, Hantin Fontaine, Hénon, Maguin, Lyon, Pleyel Wolf, Pinard, Sandoz, Rodol de Bordeaux, Vauray president of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine.

The work of grouping and classing the exhibits from France has been done in the Colonial office, under the able direction of M. Ancelot.

Among the numerous French firms who are sending exhibits appear such well known institutions as Le Creusot, Fives-Lille, Châtillon-Commentry, les Forges d'Alais, Lazare Weiller, de Havre, la Compagnie des constructions démontables, Maquard et Cie de Fourchambault, les Forges de Mohon, les ciments de Boulogne-sur-Mer, la Chambre syndicale de l'acétylène, la Société industrielle de Chandernagor, la Société des Usines du Rhône, la Société de Saint-Gobain, Domange Scellons-Courroies, Comptoir du Congo occidental, Institut colonial de Marseille (Doc'eur Heckel), Br. serie Boiteur frères (Besançon), Société carbonique lyonnaise, Doré et Cie à Troyes, Société pour la défense du commerce de Marseille, Outremerniment (Lyon), Société d'agriculture et d'acclimatation du Var, Consul de la République argentine à Dunkerque, Sylvestre (matériel d'incendie), Vilmorin-Andrieux, Ch. Delagrave, éditeur, Comité républicain du commerce et de l'industrie, etc.

Whilst the Commissaire-General and the local and metropolitan committees have been leaving nothing undone to guarantee the success of the Exposition in the matter of equipment and organisation, the facilities for foreign visitors have not been forgotten.

The Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and others have arranged to support the Exposition by conveying the exhibits at specially reduced rates, and have also decided to grant special passenger fares.

From Singapore visitors will travel by the excellent mail steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes to Saigon and then re-embark for Haiphong.

From Hongkong visitors may travel by the steamers of the Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinaise (A. R. Marty), calling at Kwang-chauwan, Heihoi and Pakhoi, to Haiphong, if the s.s. *Huê* be taken, which is the best steamer of the fleet, the voyage occupying about four days. The other steamers are the *Hanoi*, *Hongkong* and *Hating*, which have passenger accommodation and do the journey in less time, as they do not call at so many ports as the *Huê*. Messrs. Jebser & Co. also run a regular service of half a dozen steamers between Hongkong and Haiphong.

The passenger rates between Hongkong and Haiphong are \$45 single fare; \$70 return fare available for two months, but these rates will no doubt be reduced.

On arrival at Haiphong, passage is taken in one of the fleet of river steamers of the Correspondence Fluviales au Tonkin (Messrs. Marty and d'Abbadie). These steamers leave Haiphong on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m. and arrive at Hanoi the next morning. Cabins must be booked in advance otherwise the passenger may have to sleep on deck or in the saloon. The fare is \$8, which includes a couch in the saloon at night (or \$1 for a berth in the cabin) also two meals on board.

It is better for the passenger to break his journey at Dapcau, which is reached at between 5 and 9 a.m. and there is a daily service of steamers between Haiphong and Dapcau. The passage costs \$7 including a couch in the saloon. On disembarking at Dapcau, the railway station adjoins the jetty, the passenger can take the train at 7 a.m. and arrive in Hanoi in two hours, the fare being \$1.96 first-class.

By the time the Exposition is opened, however, the new railway between Haiphong and Hanoi should be working, and the visitor will be able to reach the capital from Haiphong in five hours, thus saving the discomfort of a night on the small steamer.

On arrival at Hanoi numerous hotels will be found, the most important being the Hotel Métropole, Hanoi Hotel, Hotel du Lac, Hotel de la Paix, Hotel Danes, Hotel Birot, and as several of these are equal if not superior in cuisine and domestic arrangements to many others in the Far East, the visitor may depend on being comfortable. The charges are moderate, and are much less than in Hongkong.

From Hanoi the visitor may take the train to Langson and Dong-dang on the Chinese frontier, the fare being \$10.50, and the meals on the train costing \$1.50 each. Special trips are being arranged at moderate rates to interior places of interest and also to the beautiful bay of Along, which in picturesqueness and beauty is claimed to surpass even the inland sea of Japan.

It appears from the home papers that the late Mr. David Gillies arrived in London on the 9th May and left London on the 21st. As he had some business to transact in Glasgow he went to the Station Hotel on arrival, where he remained till his death on Tuesday morning, the 27th May. After arrival in Glasgow he appeared to his friends to be in very good health, the only thing he complained of being a cough which troubled him somewhat. On the morning he died he rang the bell about 4.45, and on the night porter going up found him sitting on the side of the bed. He told the night porter to ring up a doctor, which was done without loss of time. After doing so the attendant went up to the room and asked if he could do anything for Mr. Gillies, and was told no. The doctor arrived about 5.15, and found Mr. Gillies lying down in bed, but unconscious, and he breathed his last shortly after from heart failure. The doctor tried various means to bring him round, but they were unsuccessful. He was buried on the 30th May in Rotheay Cemetery, and his remains were followed by a number of his old Hongkong friends at present in Scotland.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 1st July.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES CARRIED THROUGH.

It was with deep regret that intelligence of King Edward's indisposition was received here on Friday last. There not being any official intimation of the sad occurrence, the programme for the Coronation festivities, with the exception of the service in Church, was gone through on Thursday, the day His Majesty should have been crowned. A fairly large attendance assembled at the Kockchih Club and drank the King's health. In the afternoon a regatta was held, which, however, came to no result owing to the first three winning boats not completing the race in three hours. At the dinner given in the Kockchih Club nearly all the community was present. The British Consul, Mr. Twyman, presided and proposed the health of the King, the Royal Family and the Rulers of the Foreign Nations. The toasts were cordially pledged and "God Save the King" was sung by the whole audience. Mr. Richards then proposed the health of the guests and coupled with it the name of Mr. Haesloop, who made a suitable response. The remainder of the evening was spent in viewing the fireworks, which lasted till midnight.

PAKHOI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Pakhoi, 27th June.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday, being the day appointed for the Coronation of Their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, Divine service was held in the afternoon in the Church Missionary Society's chapel, the Rev. C. J. Blanchett conducting the Service. By invitation of H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Ernest Bennett, the whole of the foreign residents attended. The special form of service recommended for use on this occasion in the churches of the Church of England throughout the British Empire was adopted. At the close of the service, "God Save the King" was sung by the choir and the congregation, and before dispersing, Consul Bennett turned towards the congregation and called thrice: "God Save our King Edward VII.", to which the congregation heartily responded. The little chapel was specially decorated with Union Jacks and plants in pots.

THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.

The plague is almost unheard of just now. Several days have passed without a single case being reported. There were some cases of dysentery recently amongst the natives, a few resulting fatally.

I hear that cholera broke out on board a steamer, recently arrived from Hongkong, in Haiphong. The vessel was immediately placed in quarantine.

FOOCHOW.

Foochow, 28th June.

Until yesterday the weather had been abominable for ten days, and it in no way tended to lighten the general depression of spirits to be told "it was normal weather for the end of June." It was normal inasmuch that there were heavy rains both locally and up country, with the result that there was a freshet on the river, the streets were under water and the plains were flooded; but added to this this year there was a typhoon in the Yangtze Valley while another was passing up the Formosa channel and we all know how depressing the atmosphere is anywhere within measurable distance of a passing typhoon.

In the midst of all this, namely on the 25th instant, we received by telegram from London the news that "the Coronation had been postponed indefinitely owing to the King's indisposition." No wonder a gloom was cast over the place. But our discontent about the weather and the inundations was at once forgotten. The profoundest sympathy was felt on all sides for His Majesty on learning from a later telegram that he was suffering from an internal malady which obliged him to undergo

an immediate operation. Especially at such a time. It was felt that of the many millions who would be disappointed about the coronation having to be postponed none would feel it more poignantly than the King himself; and it was touching to learn of his thoughtfulness for others in his trouble, of his issuing a notice giving expression to his deep sorrow about the postponement, and of its being his earnest hope that the celebrations in the provinces and dinner to the poor would not be put off.

It would seem that these wishes of the King weighed with the Foochow Coronation Committee, as the cancelling of the planned celebrations was reconsidered. The extreme gloom of the community appeared to be passing away with the rising barometer and the return of fine bright weather, the tone of the bulletins regarding the King were distinctly reassuring, and it seemed a pity that all the time and trouble taken by many ladies and gentlemen of the community in preparing for the celebration should be thrown away. These reasons in conjunction with the King's wishes led to the reconsideration, and the result was the issue yesterday morning of a modified programme. This consisted of children's sports in the afternoon and a concert at the Club in the evening, both of which functions passed off with great success.—*Foochow Echo*.

CHUNGKING.

Chungking, 12th June.

NAVAL MATTERS.

This distant port is now, for the first time in its history, resplendent in the presence of three vessels of His Majesty's Navy now at anchor in the river—the *Kinsha*, *Woodlark*, and *Woodcock*. The latter, the ship of the senior naval officer, Captain Somerville, arrived here on the 18th May, 1901, and so has spent over a year in these upper waters. The *Kinsha*, Captain Powell, who took part in the famous expedition of Admiral Seymour at Tientsin, where he was severely wounded, arrived here on the 31st May last from Kueifu, where she has been wintering, making the run of 320 miles thence to Chungking in 35 steaming hours, being the unprecedented average on the Upper Yangtze of 9½ nautical miles an hour over the ground upstream. This fine vessel, formerly the *Pioneer*, improves in her steaming each voyage she makes. Our old friend the *Woodlark* put in a welcome appearance on the (glorious) 1st of June, having run up from Ichang in 83½ steaming hours, which gives an average over the ground, including the passing through the hundred miles string of rapids below Kueifu, of 4 and 6 knots.

H.M.S. "WOODLARK"

is famous as the only vessel that has so far steamed the whole 1,500 miles from Shanghai to Chungking without using a tow-line; this was in 1900. In 1902 she has not been so fortunate; meeting a down freshet at the Yeh rapid she only succeeded in ascending at the third attempt when, with the aid of a steel hawser ashore together with her own steam, she got up safely, spending an hour over the job. The hawser had also to be put out at the Niukou (Ox-head) not far above the Yeh (dissipated) rapid. All the other rapids were successfully negotiated without assistance. The *Woodlark* is commanded by Lieutenant R. E. Chilcott, the Lieutenant detailed from H.M.S. *Pique* in the troublous times of 1900 to take charge of the guard of marines then placed by the Admiralty on board the chartered *Pioneer*, and his return to the scene of his former exploits affords an unexpected and unaffected pleasure to all British residents at this port.

THIS FINE FLEET

is now moored *en échelon* in the capacious harbour of Lungmenhao (Dragon Gate), alluding to the pass through the rock-reefs by which it is approached, off the premises of the Chungking Trading Company, which face the walled city of Chungking on the opposite, right bank of the river. This landlocked "Hao," or "waste of waters," is formed by a reef of rocks running parallel with the course of the stream, which flows at five knots an hour past them, leaving a lake-like expanse of deep, still water inside. But for the high freshets which periodically scour it out, this inlet must necessarily fill with sand and boulders; as it is, it remains the unique harbour of which H.M.

ships have so happily availed themselves. The contrast of the still, often clear, water of the mile-long lagoon, with the rushing river outside the reef, is very striking.

THE FRENCH GUNBOAT "OLRY"

is at Suifu, 200 miles higher up; she has Captain Plant as assistant pilot. Our own Admiralty have, I think, done well in letting our young naval officers struggle up this difficult river as best they could with no outside help beyond native Chinese. That young Lieutenants detached from the large sea-going men-of-war should have confronted the novel conditions of this navigation as they have done speaks well for the training in seamanship and responsibility which our cadets receive and for the discipline of their crews. The navigation of the Upper Yangtze requires nerve and patience, and will continue to do so even after many of the worst dangers shall have been removed, as they undoubtedly can and will be as soon as a competent river conservancy is established.—*N.C. Daily News*.

WEIHAIWEI.

The Weihaiwei correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* wrote on the 16th ult.:—The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., our new Administrator, arrived here on 3rd ult., and was received with a salute from H. M. S. *Cressy* and, on his landing at Matou, by a guard of honour furnished by the Chinese Regiment. When this port was taken over from the Chinese Government, Mr. Balfour, with quite unnecessary precipitation, hastened to assure the world in general, and the German Government in particular, that our object in acquiring the harbour was for use as a naval base, that Weihaiwei had no future before it as a commercial port, and that it would not be connected with the interior of the province by a railway. Quite recently the Colonial Under-Secretary of the same Government boldly announced in the House of Lords that, under Mr. Stewart Lockhart's able administration, it was confidently expected that the place would thrive commercially. It must be a source of some satisfaction to the new Commissioner to know what is expected of him.

The same correspondent says:—After weeks of wearying suspense official orders have been received here, which, unless the War Office can be persuaded to change its decision, seal the fate of the Regiment. Instructions have come to hand to reduce the battalion to a military police force of about 300 men. It is reported that the soldiers are to be sent away at the rate of about 100 per month, each man receiving three months' pay as gratuity. This decision on the part of the Home Government is the sequel to their decision to retain Weihaiwei as an unfortified "peace base" for the navy.

PEKING.

Peking, 16th June.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE CYRILLE went on board his private car at the Ch'ien Men station on the evening of the 10th, and left the next morning by the early train to the accompaniment of the Russian military band. During his stay, besides being received in audience by the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and shown the principal sights of Peking, he was entertained by the Chinese Princes and all the Legations.

TIENTSIN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Ministers, at a recent meeting, agreed to the conditions drawn up by the Allied Generals, on which Tientsin native city is to be handed back to the Chinese and the garrisons reduced. On the acceptance of the conditions by the Chinese, the Provisional Government will come to an end and Yuan Shikai will remove his headquarters from Paotingfu to Tientsin.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

have also agreed to a representation made by the Chinese that all parcels coming in by foreign post be subject to examination with a view to paying duty.

A PRO RATA REDUCTION.

The Ministers have now unanimously given their consent to a *pro rata* reduction of their indemnity claims in order to equalise their actual claims, with the sum originally demanded

from the Chinese, but they have refused to discuss the Chinese contention that the indemnity should be paid at the current exchange of the day, although it is reported that the American Government are disposed to hold that China's contention is just and reasonable.

POSSIBLE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

I hear that there is a likelihood of Mr. Conger leaving China and Mr. Rockhill coming out to take his place. If Mr. Conger goes, the American missionaries will lose a warm friend, and they do not feel at all disposed to give Mr. Rockhill a warm welcome.

SOUTH-EASTERN CHIHLI QUIET.

A memorial from Yuan Shikai appeared in the *Peking Gazette* on the 13th announcing the settlement of the troubles in the south-east of the province. It states that the people are repentant, are giving up their arms and returning to their homes. A day or two before his memorial appeared an edict was issued confirming Yuan in his appointment as Viceroy of Chihli, probably in acknowledgment of his services in putting down the rebellion.

THE CHOLERA.

A considerable number of cases of cholera among the Chinese and one or two cases among the Legation guards have occurred within the last few days and, as a consequence, the guards are kept within bounds and the Chinese forbidden the Legation quarter unless on business. The outbreak so early in the year is most unusual in Peking, and it is to be feared that, unless some effective measures are taken to stamp the disease out, it will increase as the season advances. The last serious outbreak in Peking of this dread disease took place the summer after the Chino-Japanese war, when it claimed as many as 40,000 victims.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The Legation ladies were received in audience by the Empress Dowager on the 11th. The party included Lady Susan Townley, the wife of the first Secretary of the British Legation, and Madame von Rosthorn, who passed through the siege and has lately returned to Peking. After partaking of a Chinese repast, theatricals were provided for the entertainment of the guests. The day after, the usual presents of silks, fans, etc., were sent to various Legations, and were gratefully accepted by the fortunate recipients.

A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST.

While the Empress Dowager is thus entertaining the ladies of the Legations and protesting affection, those Chinamen who showed themselves friendly to the foreigners during the troubles, and who fought the Boxers, are having a hard struggle to maintain their positions. Of course the ex-Boxers are too cowardly to tackle any of those officials who are well known, but men in the country districts who kept their heads and did their duty by the foreigners, are being quietly removed and replaced by pro-Boxers. Among the sufferers are General Wei, the military official, and also the civil magistrate of the T'sangohou district. These men, who did yeoman service in suppressing the Boxers and protecting the missionaries under their care, have been quietly shelved. They appealed to Yuan Shikai, but he is reported to have said he could do nothing for them as it took him all his time to keep his own position. I believe a member of the London Mission who works in the T'sangohou district has made representations to Sir Ernest Satow on their behalf, and it is to be hoped that he will see that justice is done to these two men.—*N.C. Daily News*.

1901 seems to be a very bad year, in the matter of epidemics, all over China. We have been hearing of grave outbreaks in the North, and much the same is the case over the South. Now cholera and plague are reported terribly bad in the country districts near Amoy and the coast line. Neither has entered the more distant inland centres, but every day brings news of fresh victims in places within 8 to 10 miles of the coast both north and south, though it is least in Amoy itself. Soochow too has been severely afflicted. Epidemics of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox and cholera having followed upon each other in quick succession. Thousands of people have died from these diseases, and the cholera seems to be of a very malignant type. In addition there has been an usual amount of typhoid and other fevers in Soochow.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 21st June:—

The local Coronation celebration fund that week stood at a sum of over \$17,500.

An attempt was being made to perpetuate the Siege dinner. The dinner was to take place on the 23rd and was reserved to those who were present in the Port in June, 1900.

The output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company for the week ending May 31st was 17,000 tons, while the sales for the same period were 16,500 tons.

Private advices from Peking state that the reports current among the natives in the Capital about the Tientsin sanitary methods are "horrible" and are terribly "li hai" to the Chinese mind. So far there seems to be no case of the scourge in Peking.

The names of the competitors in the final rounds for the Coronation (Rifle Shooting) Caps are as follows:—Tientsin, Captain Swift, Staff Sergeant Scott; Peking, Mr. Eastes of the Legation and Captain Sutherland, 2nd R.W.F.; Tientsin, Mr. Wills; Shanhaikwan, Lieut. Nicholas.

Admiral Rogers in command of the United States Asiatic Squadron passed through Tientsin on Wednesday on his way to Peking to have a conference with the U.S. Minister. His flagship, the *New York*, was the flagship of the late Admiral Sampson at the battle of Santiago; the vessel is now outside the Bar at Taku.

The American schooner *Manila*, Captain Street, on her way from Port Gamble to Taku with a cargo of lumber for Messrs.

W. Forbes and Co. of Tientsin passed through a very large quantity of floating pumice stone in Lat. 26 12 N. and Long 138 38 E. The crew picked up quite a quantity of the stone. In view of recent history, the origin of this pumice would be most interesting knowledge. Was it submarine or aerial (hurled through the air from some volcanic focus)? The locality of the find is 580 miles south of Yokohama and about 180 miles east of the Bonin Group, on the parallel of the Great Loo Choo. Sulphur Island in the Volcano Group is only about 150 miles distant.

General de Wogack left Tientsin on furlough by the 10.15 a.m. train on the morning of the 14th inst. There was ample testimony to the universal esteem and affectionate regard in which the gallant officer is held in the very large number of ladies, soldiers and civilian residents who went over to see him off. We have not seen such a demonstration at the Railway Station since Count Waldersee left. The commanding officers of the foreign contingents were down, and the French kindly sent their band over to do honour to the departing guest. The General with his usual courtesy took a personal farewell of every one present and was greatly affected by the demonstration. Hearty cheers were raised as the train steamed slowly out.

On June 15th, General Suillon, the Commanding Officer of the French Contingent, left for home, taking the train for Chingwangtao, where he was to embark for Japan. The Commanders of the other forces sent over guards of honour to the station. The gallant General with that courteous punctilio which has governed all his relation with his colleagues, reviewed these guards and passed his compliments on their efficiency. There was a large assembly of officers of all nationalities to wish the popular officer *bon voyage*; and the demonstration of the previous morning was repeated as the train steamed away. The band was again in attendance and played a series of French national airs.

Our contemporary's city correspondent writes:—That native officials are arriving in Tientsin so as to be on the spot to take over at an early date.—An Imperial palace is to be built at Paoing outside the South Gate: a foreign contractor may get the work.—Up to date the deaths from cholera number about 200, out of 300 cases.—The estimates for the new Peking University buildings reach Tls. 1,130,000.

Latest advices from Ichang report H.M.S.S. *Britomart* and *Snipe* still there, but the latter was expected soon to leave for Tungting Lake on survey work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE CHINESE AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 30th June.

SIR.—I have read with much interest the leader in your issue of the 25th inst., and would ask you to kindly allow me space to give an explanation in re the term "Foreign Community," as also to make some endeavour to reply to your interrogatives in re the Public Health and Buildings Bill. In doing this, I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not pretend in any way to put forward the views of the Chinese or anybody else, but simply my own; as I have been interested in, and closely connected with landed property for a number of years and have watched with keen interest the effects of every legislative enactment affecting private rights, and vested interests in real estate. I was present at the meeting of the Chinese Commercial Union and was asked to take notes of the proceedings and the discussion which followed. And, considering the subject matter one of the most important measures that have ever been brought before the public—for I will prove without doubt later, that the effects of this Bill in its present shape would seriously prejudice both the interests of the landlords concerned and the general welfare of the Colony—I prepared a condensed report of the meeting and sent one copy to your paper and another to the *China Mail*.

Now, sir, about "Foreign Community." In justice to the Chairman of that meeting, I must state that the expression actually used by him was "European Community," and it being within my knowledge that Europeans and non-Europeans apart from Chinese, had been discussing the question of a Petition to the Government about this Bill, I, inadvertently, used the word "Foreign" in a general sense as including all those who were non-Chinese. However, as you are pleased to state in your leader, the really important point is not an error in description but the possibility that too much importance may be attached in certain official circles to the apparent opposition to the new Bill. [We did not use the word "apparent"—Ed. D.P.] In reply to what you say, that "those who met at the Chinese Commercial Union's premises on the 19th inst. will not, we think, object to the statement that they represent the Chinese landlord class nor yet can they take exception to the criticism that they do not represent the Chinese community in Hongkong as a whole," I would like it be known that advertisements, particularly describing the objects of the meeting, were inserted in all the Chinese newspapers, and expressions were liberally circulated inviting the Chinese general public (members and non-members of the Union) to attend, the desire being to obtain the feeling of the commercial section as well as the landlords, and to make the meeting as representative as possible. I venture to add that no greater effort in this direction could have been made.

With regard to your statement:—"Whatever dislike to the Bill is expressed by them or non-Chinese landlords must be considered in the light of the fact that their personal and pecuniary interests are affected by the new proposals." Certainly. Your statement, if the Bill is passed in its present form, will prove to be only too true, by the following showing:—Those who have recently purchased properties at the ruling high market rates, such properties being in strict accord with all the requirements of the Sanitary and other Government Regulations, may be called upon suddenly to submit to such alterations as will entail a heavy outlay, enormously reducing the value of those properties and in some instances showing almost total loss. Such cases, and there are many others, can only be met by a fair and reasonable compensation.

As to your interrogatory, "Do the best interests of the landlord class necessarily conflict with measures aiming at the improvement of the public health?" Certainly, if those measures are arbitrary. On the other hand,

the true interests of the landlord class will be best served, if the Colony is put into a perfectly healthy state, by fair measures. I think it is right in objecting to such measures as do not grapple with the difficulty in its entirety—once for all.

It is true that compensation is recommended by the Sanitary Experts for resumption of a few blocks of insanitary buildings; while others, equally insanitary, are left to the mercy of certain provisions in the proposed Bill: these will have to undergo, sooner or later, material compulsory alterations, reducing their value to almost nil, without any previous provision being made to the owners for a fair and reasonable compensation. It is this apparent arbitrary feature in the Bill which has disturbed the feelings generally of those directly concerned, and of very many others, who take a sincere interest in the Colony's welfare.

In this new Bill, Section 149 and its sub-sections deal with the cubicle question. To comply with the provisions of this section and sub-sections it might be necessary to convert some houses into semi-detached houses, so that each cubicle or room would have windows opening into the external air. In cases of this sort, it would only be possible to build two houses where three now exist, and for any owner of one single house, this alteration would be impossible. It will be seen that no provision has been made for loss of land in cases like these.

Sections 175 and 177 deal with open spaces in the rear and around existing buildings, when such buildings have to be re-erected. Here again owners would find, in the re-construction of their buildings, the space originally occupied by the main building greatly reduced, and in many cases the re-erection would be worthless: for loss of land entailed by these sections no provision whatever is made for compensation. Such houses as dealt with by these sections wherever they exist must, at the present time, be insanitary, otherwise, the Sanitary experts would not have made this special provision for their class. The only alternative here is that owners of this class of houses must endeavour to keep up their stability as long as possible, as nothing short of prompt resumption would, in the interests of proper sanitation, meet the case.

Sections 181 and 182 deal with buildings, fronting streets less than 15 feet in width and those built over the entrance of streets. This class of buildings will not be allowed to be re-erected (unless with the consent of the Governor in Council). No compensation is offered to the owners for the enforcement of these regulations. Fancy the loss. If any of these buildings are, to-day, insanitary, why should they be allowed to stand any longer?

Sections 185 and its sub-sections deal with the height of existing and future buildings: some houses three stories in height are a present fronting on to narrow streets. When these houses have to be re-erected their height will be reduced by one or even two stories. No provision has been made to compensate owners for this class of property in the great extent to which they will have to suffer.

The above views are based on my own interpretation of the different sections of the Bill, and I shall be glad to learn should my interpretation be found incorrect. Mind you, the buildings that are affected by the above quoted sections and sub-sections have all been built in strict conformity with the then existing regulations and are now in full accord with the requirements of the present Building and Public Health Ordinances. Now, Mr. Editor, how would you feel suppose you had become possessed of property in the year 1824 and from time to time since that year had been called upon to submit to all sorts of alterations necessitated by the ten Ordinances, more or less, affecting property which have been passed into law since that year? How would you like it, if your property, subjected to the provisions of this Bill, in its present shape, were to have to further undergo such alterations in structure as would reduce your income materially without any chance of compensation whatever?

My further argument, besides those expressed in my letter which appeared in your issue of the 14th inst., is this:—If any buildings in insanitary condition, situated in narrow lanes and streets or anywhere else, are allowed to remain, diseases of endemic character must always be with us, and until such portions of the city

where such buildings now exist be re-constructed the Colony will never be secure, and the health and the commercial interests of the Colony must ever remain jeopardised. If on the other hand, these insanitary buildings have to be re-modelled at a sacrifice by owners of considerable value, without any fair and reasonable compensation, the effect will be, apart from the feeling of injustice, to discourage the inflow of capital from the Chinese, who, as wisely said by many eminent persons, are the real backbone of this Colony.

The effect will also be felt by the various local companies, financial corporations and private individuals, who have advanced on mortgages, in the full belief that their securities were absolute. The constant inflow of capital from outside sources for advances on and investments in landed properties, will also be discouraged.

It will be admitted, I think, that at any cost the health of the Colony must be secured as speedily as possible, which can only be attained by weeding out not only the dwellings recommended to be resumed by the experts, but all those that are pronounced by them to be equally insanitary, which will only be left to be dealt with by the above quoted sections.

It may be argued that the immediate cost of such a sweeping measure would be too heavy to bear. But when it is considered that the annual recurrence of plague and other diseases, and the interference with commerce thereby entailed through quarantine in every direction, it will be at once apparent that such an argument cannot be admitted, as it is out of all proportion in its reasoning to the great importance of the subject. Here again, it must not be forgotten that the majority of land-owners, seven-eighths being Chinese, and, as the cost of resumption having to be borne by the rate-payers, 95 per cent. of whom are also Chinese, the balance of the community, though sharing in infinite proportion in the cost, will be equally benefitted by this apparent extensive resumption.—Yours, &c.,

AHMET RUMJAHN.

WATER BILL: SOME CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 2nd July.

In Hongkong we have only a limited supply of water, but sufficient even without augmentation of the present sources of supply to afford every one, with reasonable economy, enough for every legitimate purpose the whole year round.

From June last year to the end of May this year was the driest season ever known in the Colony for many years, yet in that period there were actually distributed from the reservoirs over 1,200 million gallons of water—a quantity which if it had been spread evenly over the year would have given over 3½ million gallons a day, or about 16 gallons a head a day to the population of Victoria and the Peak District.

The reason why the quantity was not sufficient last year and why larger quantities have not been sufficient in former years to avert a serious shortage in the supply at the end of the dry season, is known to be the excessive consumption in dwelling-houses in Victoria. In both the Peak District and Victoria water is laid on to every house, but in the Peak District the supply to each house is measured by meter and excessive consumption has to be paid for, while in Victoria there is no effective check of any kind on the quantity of water used.

The system under which water is supplied in Victoria having thus been proved unsuited to the circumstances of the Colony, it has become the clear duty of the Government to try to devise some scheme whereby excessive consumption, or in other words waste, may be checked, while most of the available supply is distributed—for water hoarded is no use to any one. This should be done as far as possible without imposing on such householders who do not use more than their fair share of water any greater burden than they are already called upon to bear in the form of the 2 per cent. water rate, which is supposed to, and I believe in fact does, cover the annual cost of the water-supply of the Colony. It is perfectly fair and reasonable to punish householders who abuse the privilege of a house-to-house supply, by charging them heavily for the water they

waste or use in excess of their fair share or by cutting off the supply to their houses and leaving them to draw water for themselves from public fountains; but it is unfair and unreasonable to give them in return for the rates they pay less than a fair proportion of the available water.

To check the excessive consumption of water in Victoria the proposals in the Government Water Bill seem the most practical that can be suggested. They are, put shortly, to give house owners the option either of having the supply to their houses disconnected and letting their tenants draw their water from public fountains (which are to be provided in plenty) or of having the supply measured by meter and paying for the excess used above a quantity proportionate to the ratable value of their houses. The distinction between "domestic" and "non-domestic" supply is at the same time abolished and the charge for water is the same whatever purpose it is used for. But the quantity as provided in the Bill that may be used free of extra charge is far too small for the needs of the population and absurdly disproportionate to the total quantity available.

By the Bill "excess consumption" is thus defined—"any quantity of water ascertained by meter as having been used in a tenement in excess of a quarterly allowance, which at 50 cents per 1,000 gallons would be equal to 1 per centum on the (annual) rating valuation of the said tenement."

Thus in a house rated at \$1,200 the quarterly "free" allowance would be $\frac{1}{100} \times 2 \times 1,000 = 20$ gallons, or between 88 and 89 gallons a day. On the same house the water rate would be \$24 per annum and the annual "free" allowance 32,000 gallons, costing the householder 75 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Now the total ratable value of Victoria and the Peak District is a trifle under \$7,140,000. According to the proposals in the Bill the total "free" allowance will amount to only 47 million gallons a quarter, or 188 million gallons a year out of a total available minimum supply of over 1,200 million gallons or rather less than one sixth of the whole or about 2½ gallons a head of the population per diem. In the present Water Ordinance it is laid down that the "prescribed domestic supply" shall in no case be less than 5 gallons per head per day, and the experience gained in Kowloon, where water is drawn from public fountains by the inhabitants for their own use, shows that people actually use about 7 gallons a head a day.

To stint the "free" allowance as proposed is, I venture to think, to inflict unnecessary inconvenience or expense on nearly the whole population of Victoria and the Peak District. If the whole population were to draw their water from public fountains the consumption at the Kowloon rate would be under 550 million gallons a year. It would therefore seem not unreasonable that at least one half of the total minimum available supply should be taken as the maximum to be distributed "free" in the houses of rate-payers instead of one sixth, as proposed in the Bill.

In order to provide for the time when an increased supply will be available in Hongkong, I would suggest that "excess consumption" be defined as "any quantity of water ascertained by meter as having been used in a tenement in excess of a quarterly allowance of 20 gallons, or of such number of gallons not less than 20 as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe, for every dollar of the annual valuation of the said tenement."

At 20 gallons per dollar of the ratable value, a \$1,200 house would receive 24,000 gallons a quarter or 266 gallons a day. It may be objected that this allowance is more than enough; so it is in an European house occupied by one family with only about 15 inhabitants, but the number of such houses in the Colony is comparatively small, and in European houses rated at less than \$100 and in Chinese houses the quantity will only be just about sufficient for the reasonable needs of the inhabitants.

The only sound reason for giving less than I have suggested is that the Colony cannot afford so much without risk of shortage in the spring; but as far as I can make out from the information at my disposal, the Colony will in all probability have always more than enough.

If the increased "free" allowance I suggest

be granted, it is probable that landlords of houses occupied by well-to-do tenants will accept the responsibility imposed on them; but whatever the allowance, it is unlikely that the landlords of houses occupied by poor people will risk having to make payments, which they will have difficulty in recovering from their tenants.

To arrive at the approximate number of houses in which the house-to-house supply is likely to be continued, is difficult; but I venture to think that it will in no case exceed one third of the whole, or say between two and three thousand. I take this outside figure in the following calculations, because the fewer houses that keep their supply, the less will be the total consumption of water; but I wish to keep on the safe side. These houses will be the more highly rated and less thickly populated houses in the town. Now fairly large houses occupied by well-to-do Chinese families, one to a floor, have from 25 to 30 inhabitants, at least, and shops in wealthy districts, where the whole house is occupied by the shopkeeper or merchant and his *fokis*, have from 15 to 20. To be on the safe side, let a low average be taken and say a fourth of the population—i.e., 50,000—inhabit a third of the houses, giving an average of about 20 per house. Again to be on the safe side, let the ratable value of these houses be put high, and say they are rated at half the total valuation of the city which is a little less than \$7,000,000. Taking these figures, the total amount of water which may be consumed "free" in houses to which water is laid on will then be 70 million gallons a quarter, or 280 millions a year. Assuming this is all consumed, which is unlikely, and adding an allowance of 20 million gallons for excess consumption, which is probably ample and will bring in \$10,000 a year revenue, and the total consumption will come to 75 million gallons a quarter, or 300 millions a year. The remainder of the inhabitants of Victoria will have to draw from public fountains: assuming they draw at the Kowloon rate they will use about 95 million gallons a quarter, or 380 millions a year. So that the total consumption of water in Victoria at the "free" allowance suggested will at the outside amount to 170 million gallons a quarter, or 680 millions a year. At this rate the consumption of water in the Colony for the eight driest months in the year—i.e., September to May—will be 453 million gallons plus the water consumed in the Peak District, which will amount to about 6 million gallons a quarter, or 16 gallons for the eight months, making a total consumption for Hongkong of 469 million gallons. During these eight months last year and this year, the period of greatest shortage ever known in the Colony, there were actually distributed from the reservoirs over 600 million gallons. So that taking the rate of distribution I propose, there will be at the end of the dry season, without taking into account the saving effected by a smaller distribution during the summer months when the system proposed in the Bill is in force, a surplus stock under the most unfavourable circumstances sufficient for about a quarter's consumption—a margin amply sufficient to provide for all public services throughout the year and to justify the adoption of my proposals.—Yours, etc.,

MARCUS W. SLADE.

P.S.—At the rate proposed the total "free" allowance for Victoria and the Peak district would be 571 million gallons a year, which is equal to 7½ gallons a day per head of the total population (213,000) or only a third of a gallon more than the experience of Kowloon shows that people are willing to draw and carry for themselves.

THE WATER BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
(Translated.)

SIR,—May I be allowed to speak once again? With regard to the matter of the water meters, I do not quite understand if the amount of water to be allowed to each person is to be in the ratio of the amount of rent paid. If this is so, and the amount allowed is more with a high rental and less with a low rental, then such a measure tends only to increase the distress of the poor. This cannot be according to righteousness: there must be a failure some, where; and therefore I have no alternative but

to speak once more on behalf of the poor. With regard to the rainfall: there are two important matters to be considered. The first is the weather, i.e., whether the rainfall is large or small: the second is whether the area over which it falls is broad or narrow. The need for more or less water cannot be regulated by the price of the land, whether more or less.

Will you be good enough, of your clemency, to listen to this short parable? If you feed a cow in order that you may have milk to drink, on the days that the cow gives you more milk do you increase the amount of food that you give to the cow? And on the days when the cow gives you less milk, do you cut down its allowance of food, and thus increase its distress? (Pastor) WONG YUK CH'U.

FIRE INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"
Hongkong, 1st July.

SIR,—So long as our insurance offices continue the imprudent struggle for business in the Western district of Hongkong (as ill-reputed as Barbican) at rates which are unremunerative, so long will there be little ground for satisfaction in the study of the annual fire report. The rates at present being charged do not even now pay the companies owing to the frequent recurrence of these heavy losses, and it is common knowledge that the leading companies would infinitely prefer better risks at proportionately lower rates. As matters stand, the native insurance companies are welcome to all they could take in these congested and badly constructed buildings, but the ratepayers will be wise if they refuse to countenance a scheme which would but involve them in another near approach to water-famine. So long as "the existing lack of interest continues to be shown by the magistrates" in the matter of fire enquiries, so long will there be an ever increasing ratio of the "unknown origin of fire." The Chairman of our local Association has hit the nail on the head by his statement at the annual meeting: "It almost looks as if those in Chinatown had formed the impression that fire enquiries had been abolished." In face of that, every layman can see that the closing paragraph of the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 23rd ult. is not quite accurate. And so long as the antiquated fire engines (15, 20, 22 and 23 years' old things) and the bad water arrangements are maintained, so long will there be extensive outbreaks of fires. It would be well to point out that under the present circumstances, the prevention of the spread of fire is of far greater importance than in many other cities, and that means exist by which this risk can be reduced.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. R.

THE CORONATION MEDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"
Hongkong, 3rd July.

SIR,—May I respectfully suggest to the Coronation Celebration Committee that when medals are given to the Chinese children in the various founding institutions, they might also be given to the British children attending the Kowloon School, the Diocesan Boys' School, the German School, and others. For some reason these were not invited to the recent tea, and I am sure they would, as British children, appreciate the medal. I might also suggest that when the Coronation Celebrations do take place they be invited to a special tea.—Yours, etc.,

PARENT.

In the year 1899 as many as 7,702 labourers emigrated from Hiroshima, which takes the lead among Japanese prefectures in sending out emigrants, while the number already abroad was estimated at 15,160. During that year, the money remitted home by the emigrants amounted to 846,648 yen, while 982 men returned bringing with them savings to the amount of 233,505 yen. Thus the savings of the labourers of Hiroshima remitted to Japan amounted to 1,085,153 yen for that year. This is the result of investigations made by the authorities of the Hiroshima Kencho. During last year (1901) the savings remitted to Hiroshima had increased to 1,800,000 yen.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 2nd July.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS W. MEIGH
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A. G.
WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

MOSES v. KNIGHT.

This was a motion for appeal against the decision of Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, in convicting the appellant in May last of having failed to conform with the regulations of the Public Health Ordinance of 1901 with respect to the provision of an open space in connection with the house No. 26, McGregor Street.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor), appeared for the appellant; and the Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, Crown Solicitor), for the respondent.

Mr. Sharp, in opening the case, said this was a motion that the case which was heard by Mr. Kemp in the Magistracy in May last be re-heard by the Full Court on the grounds that his decision was erroneous in point of fact and of law.

The Puisse Judge said he did not know that a re-hearing in point of fact was applied for; he had not seen the depositions.

The Attorney-General asserted that the point before the Court was simply one of law.

Mr. Sharp replied that while a special case could only be stated on a point of law and not upon a question of fact, his client had given the proper notice that he appealed on the fact also.

The Puisse Judge remarked that they should have copies of the depositions.

The Chief Justice said he had the Magistrate's depositions before him but they were written so illegibly that he could hardly read them; of course that was not the fault of the Magistrate, as they had to be written fast. Copies should have been provided.

Mr. Sharp thought that in that case he could only ask for an adjournment.

The Attorney-General asked what was the question of fact that Mr. Sharp desired to put?

Mr. Sharp answered that they put it as a matter of fact that they had complied with the Ordinance. They appealed on the question of law, but further on the question of fact. They said they did not come under Section 55a of the Ordinance but under 55b, which dealt with houses having frontages to two streets. As a matter of fact, though, if it was held that the east side was the rear of the building for the purpose of the question of law they would admit that if either side was the rear it was the east side.

The Attorney-General contended that there could not be two backs; he would submit that the kitchen side was the rear.

The Chief Justice thought that if the case was to hinge upon a question of fact the Court should have copies of the depositions or else they would have to adjourn. He might lay it down for future guidance that in such cases copies of the depositions, type-written or at least written legibly, must be furnished.

Mr. Sharp said that appeals on questions of fact were heard *de novo*.

The Puisse Judge remarked that he was going to confine himself to what the Magistrate had in his depositions.

To facilitate matters it was ultimately consented to by the Court that Mr. Sharp should read the facts of the case from his copy of the depositions and that their Lordships should, as he proceeded, compare it with the originals.

Mr. Sharp went on to read the depositions, which stated that H. Knight, inspector of nuisances, had on 27th February visited 26, McGregor Street and, finding that no open space had been provided by the owner, had issued a summons against him for not complying with the Ordinance. James Orange, architect of the house in question and neighbouring houses, appeared as a witness for the owner at the Magistracy and stated that he had received a certificate that the house complied with the Public Health Ordinance. The Magistrate found the charge proven and imposed a fine of \$1.

The Court thereupon refused to grant a re-hearing on the facts.

Mr. Sharp then went on to argue on the point of law. He said the facts of the case were that in 1896, 17 houses were built on the east side of McGregor Street, Wanchai. The plans were approved beforehand by the Public Works Department as complying with the Building Ordinance, and the buildings were afterwards certified by the Sanitary Board as complying with the then Public Health Ordinance. No. 26 was in the middle for this row of houses. In 1901 a new Ordinance was passed, and in August the plans of the three houses situated at the end of the row were approved by the Director of Public Works as complying with the Ordinance and as showing the required open space. These three houses were afterwards certified by the Sanitary Board as complying with the Ordinance.

The Puisse Judge said it was possible they made a mistake.

Mr. Sharp, continuing his remarks, said it was admitted that there was no area or open space which had been made within the building in question.

The Chief Justice supposed it was admitted that it was an existing building and that every existing building should be provided with an open space in a particular way as pointed out by the Ordinance.

Mr. Sharp admitted that they did not pretend to have done that.

The Chief Justice retorted that in that case they had infringed the law.

Mr. Sharp declined to take that view. The question involved was whether a building which abutted in the rear on an open, unobstructed portion of a street which measured 500 square feet in area was, within the meaning of the Act, provided with an open, unobstructed back-yard of 50 square feet of area. Those were their grounds; he admitted they were to some extent technical but thought they were sufficient. It would be unreasonable to say that a 6-foot lane at the back of this house would allow sufficient ventilation, light, and air for this house, whereas a public street 30 feet wide would not.

The Chief Justice thought it possible that a backyard should be required by law even though there might be a street at the back as well.

Mr. Sharp contended that it was an absolute superfluity, when the Ordinance said that a 6 feet lane gave sufficient ventilation, light, and air, to insist on a further open space being added to a road 30 feet wide.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the Ordinance did not say it was sufficient but that it must be provided. It had to be remembered that the history of recent building legislation of this Colony had been a process of getting concessions from landlords who were sometimes greedy. By degrees the Government had succeeded in getting, bit by bit, houses made a little more sanitary. It did not follow that, because the law only called for a certain amount at the present time, that the authorities considered the amount sufficient.

Mr. Sharp asked if it was to be said that, because it was an old house—and old houses were clearly treated throughout the Ordinance more liberally—a 30-ft. road did not afford a sufficient open space within the intent of the Ordinance though a lane one fifth of that width would suffice in the case of a new house.

The Puisse Judge remarked that they had to consider not what the Ordinance should have said, but what it did say.

Mr. Sharp went on to say that, according to Section 55b, if a house having two main frontages upon two different streets was more than 50 feet deep it was to be regarded as two domestic buildings. This house was less than 50 feet deep.

The Chief Justice pointed out that a house with two frontages might have two rears.

Mr. Sharp submitted that under Section 55b this was only the case in double-fronted houses over 50 feet deep.

The Chief Justice asked if it was the learned counsel's argument that if a building was 51 feet deep it must have two openings in the middle, but that if it was 49 feet there need be no opening at all?

Mr. Sharp said that was his contention. In no place did the Ordinance contemplate the clearing of a space next to the street.

The Chief Justice remarked that the intention of the Ordinance was to better supervise sanitation including the ventilation of houses in Hongkong. Up till 1889 there was no proper supervision of buildings and plans, and a great number of houses covered pretty nearly the whole piece of ground that belonged to the landlord, who naturally wanted to get the best rent he could and put on his land as many buildings as the law would allow him. The law did not necessarily approve of it but there was no Act passed to forbid it. If there had been large open spaces left it would not have mattered, but every landlord did the same and the result was there was no ventilation except by the public streets. The new law dealt tenderly with them and said "We must begin with existing domestic buildings and have a bit of the roof removed; we must have a piece of that man's land uncovered to the sky and air, so that the light and sunshine may come in; therefore we must have half of the roof at the back taken off so as to open out, on each floor, one half of the entire space intervening between the principal room or rooms and the main wall, at the back of the building." The question is: if there happens to be a street at the back as well as in front of the building, has this opening got to be provided by the owner? and the real meaning of the Sections is that the owner must uncover his property because it is too far covered up. Under Section 55b they met the problem by making it still more onerous on the man because he might then have to leave his open space in the middle of his building, and two of them instead of one. If under 50 feet it did not apply, the question then was that he had not got the extra burden of two open spaces, but he had still to provide one open space just as if Section 55b did not exist.

Mr. Sharp pointed out that the Ordinance called both the sides a frontage, and therefore that obligations imposed only on the rear of houses did not apply.

The Puisne Judge said there was no such thing as a house with two frontages under 50 feet referred to in 55b; if under 50 feet it came under Section 55a.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said he did not think it was necessary to call upon the Attorney-General to reply. This was an appeal from the decision of the Magistrate—an appeal purporting to be both on fact and law. The only fact that appeared to be in dispute was as to whether this house at 26, McGregor Street had a rear at all. It was suggested that it had two fronts, because there were two streets running—one on what would ordinarily be called the back and the other on what would ordinarily be called the front. Now it was admitted by the solicitor who appeared for the appellant before the Magistrate, it was, as appeared by the Magistrate's notes, expressly admitted, that the rear of this house was upon Albany Street; and indeed he did not see that the solicitor was in the slightest degree to blame, in the interests of his client, in making that admission, because one had only to look at the plan to see it was perfectly right to make such an admission. Any one who knows Chinese houses knew that the kitchen was usually in the rear of a Chinese house. When they looked at the plan they saw the kitchen in the rear, and there could be no doubt that the proper front was in McGregor Street. It was No. 26, McGregor Street and was not numbered as being in Albany Street. That being so, it was quite clear that, as the only fact disputed now was whether there was a rear or back to the house at all and as it had been admitted very properly by Mr. Looker before the Magistrate that the rear of the house was in Albany Street, it had a rear; and therefore, the only question that was in dispute as to the facts being settled by the admission it was quite clear that the appeal, as far as the facts went, must be dismissed and that there was no occasion for the Court to grant a re-hearing upon the facts. Coming to the point of law, that was stated in a somewhat elaborate special case, but, when one got to the kernel of that case, one saw it was really a very simple matter that the Court had to decide. To understand that matter of law it was necessary to read Section 55a of the Public Health Act No. 13 of 1901. It said

that every existing domestic building must be provided by the owner with an open space in the rear by opening out on each floor half of the entire space intervening between the principal room or rooms and the main wall at the back of such building as well as a corresponding portion of roof unless such building was already provided with an open, unobstructed backyard of at least 50 square feet in area; and the building must be provided on every floor with a window of at least 10 square feet of superficial area opening into such open space. His Lordship understood the argument of the learned counsel to be that inasmuch as the street was at the back of this house as well as at the front of it, there was sufficient ventilation and air in the house to render it unnecessary to have this opening required by the Ordinance. All his Lordship could say was that he did not agree with the argument of the counsel upon that point. He could only say that it might have been an argument which might have been addressed to the Legislature asking them to make a second exception when they passed that section which he had referred to: that these provisions as to opening out should not be required where there was an open, unobstructed, backyard of at least 50 square feet, or if there was a street both back and front. But they were not there to decide whether it was reasonable that such a provision should be made. If he were asked, he thought it would be most desirable to get a portion of these existing buildings, where they covered nearly the whole ground, unroofed, so that some little portion of sunlight and ventilation could filtrate down through the well, which had the name given it in the Ordinance of the backyard. If a one-storeyed building, a backyard was a very good thing. When it was a two-storeyed building, the ventilation by the backyard was not so effective. When the building was more than that the open space degenerated into a well. You could see the sky if you looked up from below, or you could look down the well from the top, but it was little good so far as light and ventilation went. But it was better than nothing. Were they, the judges, to introduce a second exception with regard to the requirements of the law as stated in Section 55a? For his part, he said they had no power to introduce such an exception. If it was proper to be introduced it must be done by the Legislature. Consequently the appeal upon the law must be dismissed with costs.

The Puisne Judge concurred.

Mr. Sharp said that was a case where their Lordships might take the question of cost into re-consideration.

The Chief Justice replied that the only matter he felt some difficulty about was that the Magistrate should have imposed a penalty of only \$1 in this case. The maximum fine was \$50, and \$5 for each day the offence continued. If the question had come to this Court for decision he would have considerably increased that fine. They were not called upon to do that in this instance, but certainly it was clearly a case where costs should be given.

Mr. Sharp explained that the reason he had asked the Court to re-consider their decision with regard to costs was that since the hearing of the case at the Magistracy the Sanitary Board, at whose instance these proceedings were taken, had issued a certificate that the new identically similar houses in the row complied with the requirements of the Ordinance as to open spaces.

The Chief Justice said that perhaps these proceedings were taken by the appellants to frighten those who had to grant or withhold certificates.

Mr. Sharp was proceeding to state further what had been the action of the Board before the hearing of the case, when

The Chief Justice (interposing) said he hoped the Board would read the decision just given and see that the law was carried out fully and he hoped the Magistrate would give a heavier fine than \$1 for the next offence.

The Court afterwards adjourned.

The captain and officers of H.M.S. *Talbot* were to have given a dance at Kobe on the 27th ult., but postponed it on account of the King's illness.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

The games in the Hongkong-Singapore cable match have progressed to the following points:—

ALLGAIER-THOROLD GAMBIT.		RUY LOPEZ.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
(Singapore).	(Hongkong).	(Hongkong).	(Singapore).
1 P-K4	P-K4	1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	Pt. P	2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
4 P-KR4	P-Kt5	4 Castles	B-B4
5 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3	5 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Kt5
6 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Kt5	6 P-Q4	Q-K2
7 P-Q4	P-B6	7 Pt. B.	Q-K2
8 Pt. P	B-K2	8 Kt-B3	Castles
9 B-B4ch	P-Q4	9 B-K2	Q-K2
10 Bt. Pch	K-Kt2	10 P-KB4	Kt-B3
11 Castles	P-Kt6	11 P-K5	Kt-Ksq
12 P-KP4	Kt-KB3	12 Kt-Q5	Q-Qsq
13 Kt-B3	P-KR4	13 B-Q3	P-B4
14 P-B5	Kt-Kt5	14 B-B4	K-Kt5
15 K-Kt2	Bt. RP	15 Q-R5	Kt-Q5
16 R-B4	Kt-B7	16 B-Q2	P-B3
17 Q-R3	Q-Kt4	17 Kt-K3	P-Q4
18 P-K5	Kt-B3	18 B-Q3	Q-K2
19 P-B6	K-Kt3	19 P-B4	Pt. P
20 Kt-K4	Kt-KP	20 Kt-Kt5	

The gambit tournament at the local chess club, which has been neglected owing to the interest taken in the cable match, has to be completed by the end of this month, when unplayed games will be forfeited. At present Messrs. Sergeant and de Souza lead, both being undefeated.

SARTOR RESARTUS.

The Wanchang correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* wrote on the 17th June:—

We have had an amusing incident in our city annals over a question of clothes. Those who have seen the assortment of colours that adorn the retinue of an official might think that it would be impossible to think of anything that a Chinese servant would object to wear. As far as coats are concerned, I do not know where a line could be drawn; but in trousers the boundary is clearly marked—the Chinese "Tommy" or "Bobby" leaves his wife in undisputed possession of red trousers. Somebody who has something to do with our new police force overlooked that fact. Who that somebody is I do not know; but a glance at the costume that has been devised for our police would quite suffice to clear the English chief of having any say in the matter. The dress seems to have been devised on the same ideas that have ruled Chinese watchmen and caused them to warn any thieves to run by the use of a clapper or gong. What the noise has done at night time a brilliant combination of red and green and white and black and blue seems to have been hit upon to do by day. The hat is adorned with a tawdry bit of gilt like one sees on a gingerbread at home, and is topped with a mob of blue wool work like a baby's hat that one sees out here. The coat is of red bunting edged with green, and bearing a plain white square of calico, some seven or eight inches broad with the policeman's number in unadorned black. The trousers are, or rather were, of plain red bunting. The effect on the police of the first sight of the new garments was marked. At first it seemed that there would be a strike. One thing however has saved us from this calamity. The colour is not fast. On the 1st of the 5th month, when the new garments were donned, not one per cent. of the trousers matched the coats in colour. Some had washed the offending garments in purely Chinese style, others had tried "Sunlight," yet others had boiled their breeks with soda. The result was a study in reds step by step, from the one or two unwashed full bright bunting red to the palest blushing khaki.

A Mr. Darmapala, who is on a visit to Japan in connection with a scheme of Buddhist revival, has been arranging for a yearly pilgrimage of 50 Japanese to Buddhagaya in India, from a company called the *Buddhagaya Saneik-ko*, consisting of 500 members, 50 of whom will be chosen by lot to make the journey. Membership is not limited to religious folk. Special arrangements as to passage are said to have been made with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It is altogether a novel programme, says the *Japan Mail*, and as each member will not have to put up more than 10 yen annually, the thing will probably work well.

HONGKONG AND PLAGUE.

In its issue of the 6th ult. the *L. & C. Express* says:—

The telegrams received at the Colonial Office show that there has been a recrudescence of the plague this year at Hongkong, although, fortunately, it is nothing like so severe as last year's outbreak. The increased precautions which have been taken would appear, therefore, not to have been in vain. There is still, however, much more to be done if the disease is to be finally stamped out, and for the future prosperity of the colony it is absolutely essential that the local authorities should leave no stone unturned to bring about this desirable end. The recommendations which have been made by Professor Simpson indicate clearly the line to be pursued. The carrying of them out may involve much trouble, expense, and some conflict with the local Chinese, but as it is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that the very existence of the colony is at stake, the difficulties, however great they are, must be faced promptly and with resolution. We make this remark because at a recent meeting of the Sanitary Board some disposition was shown to discontinue the fumigation and other precautionary measures in Chinese houses where plague-infected rats had been found, but fortunately wiser counsels prevailed. Professor Simpson appears to have put his finger on most of the weak spots. If it is not possible to put all the existing tenements on a thoroughly satisfactory sanitary basis, the authorities can at any rate prescribe the type of houses to be built in different parts of the colony in the future. On this and other points Professor Simpson makes many practical suggestions, and we certainly agree with him, as doubtless will the more enlightened opinion in the colony, that the plague work should be independent of the ordinary sanitary routine work of the day, and therefore requires a special establishment which can work in conjunction with the Sanitary Department and get the benefit of its assistance.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE FILIPINOS.

The *Times* correspondent writes under date Washington, May 30:—

An important address was delivered to-day by the President, who attended the memorial ceremony at Arlington and spoke to the veterans of the civil war and to the public. Much of the address related to the Philippines, their present condition and probable future. The following is the most significant passage of all:—"We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands, not only how to enjoy, but how to make good use of their freedom, and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by the ties of common friendship and interest." This is the first suggestion by the President that Philippine independence is ultimately possible. He spoke fully also concerning the alleged cruelties by soldiers, admitting that they had occurred, but "they have been wholly exceptional and have been shamelessly exaggerated." He bitterly deplored them, declared that all had been and would be sternly punished, pledged himself to stern measures to prevent their recurrence, and affirmed—"Our warfare as a whole has been conducted with singular humanity under terrible provocation." The immediate objects of the war he defined as peace and freedom, the establishment of civil authority, and the extension of civilisation to secure "law-abiding freedom of the individual, the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be built." The speech altogether, with its stamp of constructive statesmanship, is likely to have a marked influence on American opinion.

Reuter's correspondent at New York, says:—In a speech made at the memorial exercises in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, to-day Mr. Roosevelt said that the troops were carrying to completion in the Philippines a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war. They had received terrible provocation from a

very cruel and treacherous enemy. Under the strain of provocations which he deeply deplored some had retaliated by cruelty. The President referred to lynchings in the United States under, he said, circumstances of cruelty infinitely worse than any the troops had committed in the Philippines. He went on to say:—"The men who fail to condemn these, yet clamour at what has been done in the Philippines, are guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while they are taunting their brother about the mote in his. The acts of cruelty are bitterly regretted, but they afford less justification for general condemnation of the army than the lynchings afford for condemnation of the communities where they occurred. Our enemies in the Philippines violated every rule of war."

HONGKONG.

Mr. J. O'Neill, Deputy Expense Account Officer, Hongkong Naval Yard, has been appointed to a similar position at Portsmouth, vice Mr. Townshend, appointed to Hongkong.

We understand that Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., our former Acting Attorney-General, has not after all resigned the Attorney-Generalship of Fiji, but has merely gone home on leave of absence.

We are asked to state that, the Indian merchants of Hongkong having cabled to Sir Thomas Jackson their congratulations on receiving the honour of a Baronetcy, Mr. H. N. Mody has received the following reply:—"Many thanks, Indian merchants.—Jackson."

The reiterated rumours to the effect that Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., was not likely to return to the Colony to resume the Governorship were discounted on the 28th ult. by the receipt of a telegram stating that His Excellency would leave England for Hongkong on the 15th of July.

We received from the Colonial Secretary last Saturday the following copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor, Hongkong, dated 27th June:—"Queen begs me to express her thanks to Hongkong for telegram expressing sympathy."

As the result of the agitation by the members of the local Fire Brigade for an increase of pay, a matter which was first mooted in the *Daily Press*, the Government have offered, in addition to the men's ordinary pay of \$9 per month as firemen, to grant them a dollar each for every fire they attend. The concession is not favourably viewed.

The Indian Government has this week notified H.M. Consul at Canton that the regulations of the Venice Convention will be enforced against all persons or articles arriving from Canton at Indian ports which are free from infection. This notice particularly concerns Parsees and Indian traders exporting Canton goods to Bombay and Calcutta.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. *Tamba Maru* (Captain T. W. Wale) ran aground on Thursday while leaving the Harbour for Japan. She had been lying alongside the Kowloon Wharf and was due to sail at noon. After being backed out from the wharf, her head was pointed for the northern entrance, and she was got under way. But in rounding the point opposite the *Terrible's* anchorage, she took the ground about 200 yards from the Police Pier and remained fast on the bank for one and three-quarter hours. The steamer floated off at 2.45 p.m. with the rising tide. When the mishap took place Inspector P. Riley of the Water Police telephoned to the Dock Co. informing them of what had happened, and also notified the Harbour Master. No assistance was required, however; the steamer floated off safely and, no damage having been sustained, she proceeded on her voyage to Japan. There was a strong current running, about 4 knots, when the vessel grounded.

The Japanese cruiser *Chihaya* left the harbour on the 30th ult. for Formosa.

The French flagship *D'Entrecasteaux* left for Chefoo on Thursday.

A Seoul telegram says that a Mr. Munstead (?) who was an adviser to the Foreign Department some time ago, has been re-appointed on the recommendation of the Russian Minister, and a contract has been signed. This is understood to be a move to prevent the appointment of an American adviser.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that F. S. Mayer, the American citizen who was convicted of fraud in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho and sentenced to 18 months' major imprisonment and six months' police surveillance, will not appeal from his sentence.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister at Tokyo, was proposing to give a garden party on the afternoon of the 26th ult., in honour of the Coronation of King Edward, and issued about a thousand invitations before the news of the postponement arrived.

Last advices from Chefoo are that the quarantine is making mail delivery very tedious. Nearly every steamer coming into port flies the quarantine flag, but detailed information on health subjects is somewhat difficult to procure. The Russians have put a stop to all coolie traffic between Chefoo and Port Arthur. This involves great loss to the local carrying trade, as coolies were in all cases the chief freight, cargo being shipped only in small quantities.

The rise of 6s. per share on Mr. Alfred Holt's offer to the China Mutual shareholders came from Messrs. A. Weir and Co., who are with one exception the largest British sailing-ship owners, and they also possess some 22 steamers. They have one regular line of sailings from Glasgow and Liverpool to New Orleans, and their other vessels are employed in tramp business. They are associated with the Glasgow firm, Messrs. Harrison, Weir and Co., and with Messrs. T. and J. Harrison, of Liverpool.

A sum of \$1,560 has already been guaranteed for the match between McAuliffe and Ryan, the American, at Tientsin. As McAuliffe has modified his conditions from \$3,000 to \$2,000 there is now every prospect that the match will come off. The first week of July will probably include the fixture; it will be in Gordon Hall and will be wholly under McAuliffe's auspices as regards the gate, &c., except that the guarantors will have free admission and specially reserved seats. The match is attracting the widest attention, and the backing is by no means one-sided.

The second steam launch purchased by the British North Borneo Government, the *Chantek*, arrived at Sandakan on the 7th inst, after a rough passage of 11 days from Hongkong, in which, however, she behaved very well. The *Chantek* did nine knots on her trial trip. She was intended for use in Darvel Bay, but this may now be altered. The *Singapore Free Press* hears the Government are likely to buy another launch, locally, and that Messrs. Klamburg & Co., of Tawao, are negotiating for the purchase of one of the Hongkong ferry launches, for their timber trade at Dutch Sebatik.

In Berlin military circles it is reported that besides the augmentation of the German troops in China, also the clothing of the corps will undergo a complete transformation. Neither the summer nor the winter dress of the men has been found to answer the service required of it especially the catsuits, of which at the equipment of the troops over 10,000 were furnished, could not be kept from being spoiled by moths or the climate. The shoes or boots also were found impracticable for East Asiatic conditions. It has been decided, therefore, to adopt the English system of dressing the German troops in Asia, both infantry and cavalry.

A correspondent forwards a letter from Tokyo to the *Paris Débats* briefly commenting on the question of Socialism in Japan. Up to the present the people have, generally speaking, obeyed the directing classes, and have not interfered in political or social questions. But the events of the last 30 years have evoked a critical spirit, which is producing a combative temperament that commences to formulate indiscreet demands. It is somewhat curious to observe, says the *L. & C. Express*, that the initiative of this movement is taken by a group of converted Christians, headed by Katayama Sen and Shimada Saburo, who seek to form a democratic party with the object of obtaining universal suffrage. Other drastic measures would follow in the train of this—when such an event has been consummated. It may be interesting to see what part this party will take in the forthcoming elections.

It seems that a good seam of coal has been discovered in British North Borneo a few hours steam from Tawau on the Laban River. If this be true, it will certainly be a godsend to the country. Reports of coal are common enough in Borneo, but this discovery bears far more of the stamp of genuineness than is usual, and further news is awaited with interest.

Discussing the conduct of the allied contingents in North China in his book entitled *China and the Powers*, Mr. H. C. Thomson very pertinently writes:—No attempt was made by the Allies to mitigate the sufferings of the homeless thousands by forming concentration camps, as has been mercifully done in South Africa. Those who were not killed were merely left to starve, or to be frozen to death. Indeed in every way the campaign in South Africa has been in striking contrast to that in China, and shows an honest endeavour on the part of the British commanders to act up to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Hague Convention, although the Boers were not a party to it, as the Chinese were; and it shows, also, a distinct advance upon the heretofore recognised usage of war. . . . Now in China quarter was seldom given . . . whereas in South Africa it has been accorded, many may think with a mistaken leniency, even when the Boers have deliberately adopted the British uniform. It is a bitter irony that the British troops, who have acted with a humanity and consideration seldom known in previous wars, should be held up to obloquy in the way they now are; and the irony becomes the more bitter when the terrible deeds are recalled (in which the British troops had no part) committed by the troops of those very nations who are now their most vehement accusers. "Sweep the snow from your own doorstep," says a Chinese proverb, "and do not trouble yourself about the frost on your neighbour's tiles."

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 20th June.—Re-reels are enquired for in certain quarters, but dealers have enough forward contracts on hand and will only engage further at very full rates. A sale of 10 bales each Nos. 1 and 2 is reported at \$715. Filatures.—European buyers show little enthusiasm, and holders are ready to entertain reasonable concessions. Business has been done latterly on the basis of \$875 for Sun Yue Lun 11/13 and \$780 for Wai Ying Wo 18/22, second crop. The feature of the last week has been the dispute in regard to improved weights for 3rd class Filatures demanded by foreign firms, particulars of which have been cabled to the Syndicate at Lyons. Pending the settlement of this question, all business in this class is suspended, and prices are reported from the country as being already considerably weaker in consequence. Short-reels rule quiet at rather lower rates. Waste.—Offers of new crop fail to attract much attention. In old season's produced, very little is now left and holders, desirous to clear, are somewhat easier. Steam Extra-Selected opened has been done at \$112, and \$89 is offered for Punjab Waste.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 4th July.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 4th July.—Prices are declining, market being weak. Quotations are:—
Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.15 to \$8.21 pcl.
do. " 2, White..... 6.90 to 6.95 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.90 to 5.95 "
do. " 2, Brown ... 5.75 to 5.80 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.05 to 8.10 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 5.80 to 5.85 "
do. " 1, Brown ... 5.70 to 5.75 "
do. " 2, Brown ... 5.60 to 5.65 "
Foochow Sugar Candy.....12.10 to 12.15 "
Shekloong " 9.70 to 9.75 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 4th July.—Large arrivals having come forward, the prices are going downward. Quotations are:—
Saigon, Ordinary.....\$3.10 to 3.15
" Round, Good quality 4.00 to 4.05
" Long 4.10 to 4.15
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 3.40 to 3.45
" Garden, " No. 1 3.75 to 3.80
" White..... 4.25 to 4.30
" Fine Cargo 4.35 to 4.40

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 4th July.—Malwa.—Owing to the impending increase in the tax on opium in Kwantung Province there was much excitement in this kind, the cargo ex. *Valetta* being eagerly bought up at the following prices:—

2 years' old	at	\$1,010
3 " "	"	1,020
Older	"	1,040

Bengal.—Another fortnight of great activity has to be recorded. As yet the date on which the increased taxes on prepared opium will come into force has not been definitely fixed, the authorities in Canton are not in accord as to the most propitious day, but as it cannot be put off much longer the announcement is expected to be made at any moment.

Our closing quotations are:—			
Old Patna	at	\$9.5	High Numbers
" "	"	892½	Low "
" Benares	"	892½	
New Patna	"	910	
" Benares	"	885	

Persian has not participated in the excitement in imported opium on account of the increased duty, as seldom, if ever, this drug finds its way into the districts affected by it. A small business was done in best drug at \$560-580.

Stock on date:—

Patna	Benares	Malwa	Persian
1,006	465	169½	2,312

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 4th July.—A fair amount of business at a slight rise. Stocks, about 7,000 bales. Bombay,..... 21.00 to 23.00 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 22.50 to 26.50 "
and Dacca, }
Shanghai and Japanese, .. 27.50 to 29.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo, ... 27.50 to 29.00 "
Sale: 1,000 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 5th July:—The attention of dealers has at last been attracted to the paucity of our present stock, and throughout the past fortnight a very brisk and extensive enquiry, both real and speculative, has been experienced; the majority of sales reported being in goods "to arrive" from neighbouring markets and Bombay. Comparatively little has been done in spot goods, as the quantity on offer has been extremely limited and too low for requirements. Values have appreciated one to three Dollars per bale, No. 10s. participating largely in the improvement. Sixteens are now in fair supply and prices obtained show an advance of one to three Dollars per bale. Of the 18,000 bales reported sold, about 7,500 bales are recent importations from Shanghai. Latest telegrams from Bombay report no rain and make that market firmer on the basis of 5 annas for No. 10s. and 6 for No. 20s.; we close steady.

Local Manufacture.—Have had a full share of the increased enquiry, and sales of 1,700 bales No. 10s. at from \$96½ to \$98 and 500 bales No. 12s. at \$99, all forward delivery, have transpired.

Japanese.—The market in Japan has stiffened considerably, and business has been curtailed by the high prices now demanded, and the only sales reported during the interval are some 550 bales No. 20s. Miki (3 Rings) and Fetsu (Peacock) at from \$123 to \$125—four to six weeks' delivery.

Raw Cotton.—The market for Indian staple during the fortnight has been somewhat featureless and although prices are comparatively much below yarn equivalents there is no free buying. Japan exporters have continued quite out of the market and the local mill is not in evidence. Total sales of the fortnight aggregate about 1,000 bales good to superfine machine-ginned Bengals at from \$23 to \$24½, leaving an estimated unsold stock of 7,500 bales. No business is reported in Chinese Cotton. Quotations are Bengal \$20 to \$25; Dacca \$22 to \$26 and China \$27 to \$30.

Exchange on India has been very unsteady and fluctuated wildly, but closes steady to day at Rs. 128½ for T/T and Rs. 129 for Post. On Shanghai 74, and on Yokohama 19½ per cent premium.

The under mentioned business in imported and local Spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the week ended the 22nd ultimo, viz:—

Indian.—In steady enquiry at an advance of half to one Tael; total sales 4,387 bales, comprising 25 bales No. 6s., 2,890 bales No. 10s., 200 bales No. 12s., 200 bales No. 16s., and 972 bales No. 20s., market closing firm at the advance. Estimated unsold stock about 40,000 bales.

Japanese.—Total sales about 500 bales on the basis of Tls. 78 to 93 for No. 16s. and Tls. 93 to 97 for No. 20s., market closing steady.

Local:—Total sales about 1,000 bales at Tls. 78½ to 81 for No. 10s., Tls. 79½ to 82½ for No. 12s., Tls. 83 to 86 for No. 14s., Tls. 84 to 87½ for No. 16s., and Tls. 90 to 92½ for No. 20s., market closing quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 4th July.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 100 bales No. 6 at \$84.50, 50 bales No. 8 at \$87.50, 1350 bales No. 10 at \$93 to \$101, 850 bales No. 12 at \$98 to \$102, 100 bales No. 16 at \$111 to \$113, 1300 bales No. 20 at \$117 to \$125. Gray Shirtings: 1200 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Fish at \$3.30, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$4.90, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$4.90, 3,000 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Fish at \$3.25. White Shirtings: 500 pieces No. 2000 Green Joss at \$3.45. T-Cloth: 600 pieces 8 lbs. CC at \$3.85. Drills: 150 pieces Peacock at \$4.90.

Metals.—Wire Nail: 500 casks at \$10.30 to arrive. Brass Sheets (14/82): 50 cases at \$40.50 to arrive.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$86.00 to \$128.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.20 to 2.25
7 lbs.	2.30 to 2.50
8.4 lbs.	3.10 to 3.75
9 to 10 lbs.	3.80 to 5.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.55 to 2.90
58 to 60 "	3.20 to 3.40
64 to 66 "	4.50 to 5.30
Fine	5.35 to 7.80
Book-folds	4.50 to 7.00
Victoria-Lawns—12 yards.....	0.75 to 1.40
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.85 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 ")	2.15 to 2.45
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	2.20 to 2.35
7lbs. (32 ")	2.95 to 3.50
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	3.15 to 3.75
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14 lbs.	4.20 to 6.90

FANCY COTTONS.—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5 lbs.	1.65 to 5.50
Brocades—Dyed	— to —

DAMASKS.—

	per yard.
Chintzes—Assorted	0.68 to 0.20
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.28 to 0.75
Velveteens—18 in.	0.23 to 0.80
	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.30 to 3.00

WOOLLENS.—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.65 to 2.00
German	1.25 to 3.00
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths ..	1.25 to 3.00
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.50 to 8.50
Assorted.....	6.60 to 8.65
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.00 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches }	12.00 to 16.00
Assorted	
Orleans—Plain	8.00 to 9.50
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00 to 9.00

METALS.—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.57½ to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.55 to —
Swedish Bar	4.60 to —
Small Round Rod	5.00 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	5.60 to —
Wire, 16/25,	5.50 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.80 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	8.25 to —
Australian	8.25 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	42.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	42.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	42.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	39.00 to —
Tin.....	81 to —
	box. per
Tin-Plates	80 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel 1 to 1	6.50 to —

SUNDRIES.—

	per picul
Quicksilver	180.00 to —
	per box
Window Glass	5.75 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil.....	2.00 to —

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Sado Maru* (str.), *Benledi* (str.), *Telemachus* (str.), *Kawachi Maru* (str.).

FOR LONDON.—*Parramatta* (str.), *Shanghai* (str.), *Alcinous* (str.), *Kawachi Maru* (str.), *Benledi* (str.), *Sarpendon* (str.), *Ulysses* (str.), *Sado Maru* (str.), *Telemachus* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Idomeneus* (str.), *Tydeus* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Ernest Symons* (str.), *Sado Maru* (str.), *Kawachi Maru* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Prinz Heinrich* (str.), *Sambia* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Sambia* (str.), *Silesia* (str.), *C. Ferd Laciss* (str.), *Wurzburg* (str.), *Konigsberg* (str.).

FOR TRIESTE.—*Maria Valerie* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Glenogle* (str.), *Shinano Maru* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.), *Athenian* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Spithead* (str.), *Indramayo* (str.), *Radnorshire* (str.), *Verona* (str.), *Bencleuch* (str.), *Comet* (str.), *Asama* (str.).

FOR PORTLAND (OR).—*Indravelli* (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Kumano Maru* (str.), *Airlie* (str.), *Taiyuen* (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—*Bisagno* (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Hiroshima Maru* (str.).

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 4th July.—Business generally continues very dull, and beyond the advance in Banks and a further fall in Indo-Chinas there is nothing calling for special mention.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have further improved in value, and sales up to \$610 are recorded, the market closing steady at this figure. London is unchanged at £63.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have sold and are wanted at \$384. Cantons have declined to \$162½, at which shares are obtainable.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have sold at \$330, and some shares are still obtainable at the rate. China Fires are wanted at \$81.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have steadily advanced to \$40, at which rate, however, shares are now offering. Indo-Chinas are quoted at the reduced rate of \$102 sellers. China Manilas can be placed at \$35. Other stocks under this head are unchanged.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined to \$108 sellers, and Luzons to \$20 sellers.

MINING.—Panjoms are in the market at \$4½. Raubs are unsteady at \$9. Charbonnages are quiet at \$550.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$222½ and \$224, and there are sellers of the stock at \$225. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns have been disposed of at \$86 and \$87 and close in request at the higher rate. New Amoy Docks are wanted at \$35 ex the dividend of \$2½ declared for 1901.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are firm at \$177½. Kowloon Lands and West Points continue on offer at quotations, as also Humphreys Estates. Hongkong Hotels have receded to \$134, at which, however, there are now buyers.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos are quoted at Tls. 43, and Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 45. Hongkong Cottons have sold at \$17½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Manila Investments have fallen to \$20 with sellers. Green Island Cements can be placed at \$21½, but are not obtainable under \$21½. Electrics (old) can be procured at \$14, but the new issue is wanted at \$6½. Ropes are in some demand at the improved rate of \$145. Ices are reported sold at \$242½. Tramways can be placed at \$340. Steam Water Boats have sold and are wanted at \$9½. United Asbestos (ordinary) are quiet at \$9; Founders shares have sold at \$175. China Providents have sold and are wanted at \$9.95, and Watkins can be placed at \$6½.

MEMOS.—Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd., ordinary general meeting on the 7th instant. Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 8th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai	\$125	{ \$610, buyers L'don, £63.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$27, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares	21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	10	\$21, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	15	\$25, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	20	\$15, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	10	\$9.95, buyers
China Sugar	100	\$108, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$45.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 43, sales
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 35, sellers
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 45, sellers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$17½, sales
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$46, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$21½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40.
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	10	\$14, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$5	\$6½, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$340, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$134, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$242½, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$87, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$145, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$225, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$162½, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$81, buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$58, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330, sellers
North China	225	Tls. 185.
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$384, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$177½.
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$55, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$20, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$20, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$550.
Jebeu	\$5	50, cents buyers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	250.	nominal.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4½	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$4½, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$9.
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$35, buyers ex div.
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$45, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$8½.
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$55.
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$35, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$44, sellers
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$40, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	210	\$102, sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	21	\$2, sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$20½, sellers \$11½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	nominal.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9.
Do.	\$10	\$175, sales
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$21, sellers
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$6½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$14½, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 4th July.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/8½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8½

Credits, at 4 months' sight.....1/9

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/9½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand2.16

Credits, 4 months' sight.....2.20

ON GERMANY.—

On demand1.75½

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand42

Credits, 60 days' sight42½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer128½

Bank, on demand128

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer128½

Bank, on demand129

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight74

Private, 30 days' sight.....74½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand19½ p.c.p.m.

ON MANILA.—

On demand2 p.c. p.m.

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand½ p.c. p.m.

ON BATAVIA.—

On demand104½

ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand1½ p.c.p.m.

ON SAIGON.—On demand

ON BANGKOK.—On demand60½

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate11.51

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael60.15

BAR SILVER per oz.....24½

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 4th July.—Market continues dull with little enquiry for tonnage. From Saigon to this, 12 cents nominal; to Philippines, 24 cents last; to Java, 24 cents last, August loading; to Japan, 27 cents. Java to this, 25 cents for dry sugar; to Japan, 33/34 cents per picul. From Newchwang to Canton, several have been closed at 24 cents; to Swatow, 25 cents last; to Amoy, 25 cents last. Coal freights are weak. Moji to Hongkong, \$1.75; to Singapore, \$2.50 per ton. The following are the settlements:—

Savoia—German steamer, 1,622 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.75 per ton.

Cape Colonna—British steamer, 1,783 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.66 per ton.

Themis—Norwegian steamer, 1,208 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 25 cents per picul.

Triumph—German steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 24 cents per picul.

Kiukiang—British steamer, 1,240 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 24 cents per picul.

Hipsang—British steamer, 1,040 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 24 cents per picul.

Pakhoi—British steamer, 1,248 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 24 cents per picul.

Independent—German steamer, 1,040 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, 25 cents, option Chefoo, 18 cents per picul.

Skarpno—Norwegian steamer, 1,130 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.95 per ton.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Hongay to Amoy, \$2.80 per ton.

Decima—German steamer, 794 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.

Diamante—British steamer, 1,255 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

Sishan—British steamer, 845 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

Chelydra—British steamer, 1,567 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, \$5,500 in full.

Picciola—German steamer, 875 tons, Saigon to two ports Philippines, 27 cents per picul.

Doris—Norwegian steamer, 965 tons, Saigon to one or two ports Philippines, 24 cents and 27 cents per picul.

Skramstad—Norwegian steamer, 759 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.

Babelsberg—German steamer, 1,379 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 24 cents per picul.

Skarpno—Norwegian steamer, 1,180 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 24 cents per picul.

Bjorn—Norwegian steamer, 724 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 24 cents per picul.

Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Saigon to Iloilo, 24 cents per picul.

Madeleine Rickmers—German steamer, 1,020 tons, Saigon to one port Japan, 27 cents per picul.

An Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer, two ports north coast Java to Kobe or Yokohama, 35,000 piculs (July), 34 cents per picul.

An Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer, three ports north coast Java to Kobe or Yokohama, 60,000 piculs (October), 33 cents per picul.

An Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer, three ports north coast Java to Kobe, 83 cents, Yokohama 84 cents, 60,000 piculs (December).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

June—

- 29, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
 30, Bengloe, British str., from London.
 30, Elsa, German str., from Hongay.
 30, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
 30, Heathburn, British str., from New York.
 30, Haliotis, German str., from Palembang.
 30, Kachidate Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
 30, Kong Beng, German str., from Bangkok.
 30, Pekin, British str., from Bombay.
 30, Sophie Rickmers, Ger. str., from Mororan.
 30, Shantung, British str., from Samarang.

July—

- 1, Arnold Luyken, German str., from Saigon.
 1, Glenroy, British str., from London.
 1, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 1, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 1, Hangeang, British str., from Canton.
 1, Independent, German str., from Chefoo.
 1, Kiangsi, American str., from Chefoo.
 1, Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.
 1, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
 1, Ness, British str., from Moji.
 1, Tamba Maru, Japanese str., from London.
 1, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
 1, Vale of Doon, Sarawak bge., from Rajang.
 2, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 2, Hailan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 2, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
 2, Lennox, British str., from Liverpool.
 2, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 2, Machew, German str., from Bangkok.
 2, Saga, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 2, Stentor, British str., from Foochow.
 2, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
 2, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 2, Taksang, British str., from Canton.
 2, Michael Jensen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 2, Shimosa, British str., from Amoy.
 3, Amoy, German str., from Newchwang.
 3, Else, German str., from Manila.
 3, Feiching, Chinese str., from Canton.
 3, Kachidate Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 3, Laertes, British str., from Penang.
 3, Strassburg, German str., from Foochow.
 3, Valetta, British str., from Bombay.
 3, Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
 3, Simongan, Dutch str., from Chefoo.
 3, Taifu, German str., from Mauritius.
 4, Amara, British str., from Samarang.
 4, America Maru, Jap. str., from S. Francisco.
 4, Fausang, British str., from Taku.
 4, Loongang, British str., from Manila.
 4, Sullberg, German str., from Newchwang.

June—

DEPARTURES.

- 29, Chihaya, Japanese cruiser, for Formosa.
 29, Formosa, British str., for London.
 30, Chingtu, British str., for Australia.
 30, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
 30, Feiching, Chinese str., for Canton.
 30, Hue, French str., for Haichong.
 30, Kinshiu Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
 30, Loksang, British str., for Swatow.
 30, Sydney, French str., for Europe.

July—

- 1, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
 1, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
 1, Haliotis, German str., for Canton.
 1, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
 1, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.
 1, Paoting, British str., for Manila.
 1, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 1, Sentis, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.
 1, Shantung, British str., for Kobe.
 1, Taingtau, German str., for Swatow.
 1, Victoria, Swedish str., for Amoy.
 1, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
 1, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 1, Yungebing, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 2, Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 2, Benlawers, British str., for Kobe.
 2, Dr. H. J. Kiser, Norw. str., for Manila.
 2, Forrest Hall, Brit. ship, for S. Francisco.
 2, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 2, Hangeang, British str., for Swatow.
 2, Heathford, British str., for Batavia.
 2, Independent, German str., for Canton.
 2, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Bombay.
 2, Kyber, British ship, for Astoria.
 2, Laisang, British str., for Calcutta.
 2, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.

- 2, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 2, Olympia, American str., for Tacoma.
 2, Phra C. Klao, German str., for Bangkok.
 2, Taurugisan Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
 3, Amoy, German str., for Canton.
 3, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.
 3, D'Entrecasteaux, Fr. flagship, for Chefoo.
 3, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 3, Kiangsi, American str., for Canton.
 3, Pelayo, British str., for Langkat.
 3, Progress, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
 3, Stentor, British str., for London.
 3, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
 3, Tamba Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 3, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 3, Themis, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.
 3, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.
 3, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 4, Cape Colonna, British str., for Moji.
 4, Doris, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 4, Gloucester City, British str., for Samarang.
 4, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 4, Pekin, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Taksang, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Valetta, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Chingtu*, from Kobe, Mrs. Matheson Brown.

Per *Hailong*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. O. H. P. Noyes.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Messrs. G. Carson, J. Anderson and W. C. Scott.

Per *Formosa*, from Shanghai, for London, Mrs. Murray, Misses Murray and Masters Murray; from Amoy, for Hongkong, Mrs. Sullivan and two children.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Manila, for Hongkong, Mrs. Ica Rozar, Mrs. Eucaruacion Gil, Miss Slimorici, Miss Remedios, Miss Maria Mercedes, Miss Luona Marias, Miss Ona Maria, Messrs. M. Gold, L. G. Thomas, E. Warlomoul, Ieuss, and Da Costa Moraes.

Per *Sydney*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. J. Remedios and infant, Miss Snier, Dr. Brown, Messrs. A. Ross, W. P. Squire, J. M. Piant, Ponteville, Marius Feller, A. J. Fiolkanye, S. V. dos Remedios, Benedetti Sauli, Simons, Roy and Vidal; for Saigon, Miss A. Ribereaut, Messrs. Chevreau, Augustin, Alome and El Obrid; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Cattes, Messrs. Redolph, Elias Ismah and L. Schipper; for Marseilles, Mrs. Dryon, Messrs. Adam, Bande, Houssay, O'Byrne, Aligro, Berthier, Siamon, De Saint, H. Boisand, Coup, Geo. Ramsay, Lavergne, Le Corne, Malaie, Gustave Thiel, Noel, Victor Weinstock, Le Port-Louis, Rozec Alain, Herrion, Le H. Louis, W. G. Vorpilleur, Kerdilles, Boylandry, Le Roux Ollisier, Raoul, Ponchi, Kailly Adolphe, D. Constant and Namond Edmond.

Per *Glenfalloch*, from Singapore, Mr. J. Wallace.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong, from Singapore, Mrs. F. S. Hutton, Miss K. Cartwright, Messrs. Bonnet, A. Bannon, J. Burns, R. W. Laird, E. H. Balls, J. Brooks, S. Apcar and J. Murphy; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. de Hess, Messrs. Kinnen, Sosset, Léon and Louis Meynard; from Colombo, Mrs. L. Tepper; from Singapore, Mr. C. M. Davidson; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Asselin and Mr. Genty; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Molade, Dupont, Daniel, Bonnin, Cabel, Cognéau, Royer Collard, Martenot, B. de Saizien, Senes, Blanco, Jourdan and Colbert.

Per *Glenroy*, from London, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Squires and Mr. J. B. Sloan.

Per *Tamba Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Daldy and child, Mrs. E. Grey and child, Messrs. Gordon, F. William, P. Julian, J. Burns, Valentine, J. Ichikawa, F. Singkwa and W. Lean; for Kobe, Messrs. V. V. Sathaye, V. G. Jorshi, S. Tateishi, T. Ito, S. Tsukayama, Mr. and Mrs. K. Uchida and Mrs. Fukuyama; for Yokohama, Messrs. B. von Memethy, K. Horiye, T. Aoki, and Capt. S. Tomioka.

Per *Lyeemoon*, from Shanghai, Miss Froeming.

Per *Taisang*, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs. L. Silya, Netto and O. Danenberg.

Per *Hailan*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. A. Theomy, Saunders, Gochico, W. H. Saunders, Marques and Schmidt.

Per *Kumano Maru*, from Japan, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Fromowitch and child, Messrs. Clobber, V. L. Mudge, G. Nomura, and B. Cohen; for Brisbane, Miss Burns, Rev. G. H. Frodekam, Messrs. H. Bell, V. Ellis and E. W. Walker; for Sydney, Sir and Lady McEacharn, Mr. McEacharn and Miss McEacharn, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ring, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Weisener, Mrs. Mackenzie, Misses McClemens and Tall, Messrs. J. H. Beck, Z. Mori, Knox, H. G. Spencer and H. Tisch; for Melbourne, Messrs. G. R. Reeves, T. O. Tolley and C. A. Bayer.

Per *Shimosa*, from Amoy, Mr. J. W. Parker.

Per *Valetta*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs. Day and three children, Mrs. Hutcheson and two children, Messrs. A. Warner, F. Harris, H. J. Ling, C. H. Parker and Chief Engineer S. Goodbeer; from Marseilles, Mr. H. C. Joass; from Bombay, Mr. Modi; from Colombo, Mr. F. Schmidt; from Singapore, Mr. H. Hunter and Miss Hunter; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. A. McGregor; for Bombay, Mr. D. Merwanjee.

Per *Parramatta*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. C. Master, Messrs. A. J. H. Carlill, A. Femliansky, Ross Thompson, W. D. Graham, A. P. Symonds, S. S. Sellick, A. Bastein, Mosterman and Master Smith; for London, Mrs. A. J. S. Kent, Messrs. T. S. Guyer and Hugh Rodger.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Balbas and two children, Misses Purves, Hassels and G. L. Kennedy, Major Dickens, U.S.A., Surgeon H. A. Dunne, U.S.N., Lieut. R. Osborne, U.S.N., Messrs. J. K. Stone, W. G. Abendroth, C. F. Doyle and L. E. Ross.

Per *America Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Vaughan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Nason, Miss C. M. Atkinson, Drs. L. A. B. Street and Swami Turiyananda, Messrs. F. H. Kingman, T. M. Sullivan, N. Frei, Wm Wyles, M. Kaneko, W. H. Rhoades, E. H. Tyler, J. L. Barrett and Albert Simon.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kanagawa Maru*, for London, &c., Mrs. T. Hirano, Mrs. J. B. Barclay and child, Mr. and Mrs. Greaben, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Bellaney, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kehding, Capt. James Douglas, Lieut. K. Saigo, Messrs. Albert Ellis, Geo. Richardson, T. Kano, T. Yonei, D. Gilchrist, R. Carr, C. Hartman, C. Houghton, S. Kimura, D. Neguchi, K. Isobe, H. Murai, S. Ito, H. R. Mobeboobani, B. L. Ranisappoo, Yenomuro, Hatano, Iwai, Tsunoda, A. Alex and M. Rossi.

Per *Kinshiu Maru*, for Seattle, &c., Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Yeager and child, Messrs. G. A. Morse, Alex. Levy, Jas. Dickinson and E. J. Sullivan.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Mitchell and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. F. S. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Squire, Miss K. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Mayenishi, Mr. and Mrs. Uyellara, Mrs. C. Kamada, Mrs. U. Uyewaki, Mrs. H. Hamasaki, Mrs. K. Matsunami, Mrs. H. Nishimura, Mrs. S. Ito, Mrs. T. Tsunematsu, Miss N. Kuroda, Col. A. Howlett, Messrs. C. A. Kepner, C. Palomar, E. and R. Lopez, W. B. Dixon, L. Fischer, E. C. Leybourne, Wm. Courfield, J. S. Barnes, Y. Kawano, T. Shibasaki, T. Wada and T. Kida.

Per *Tamba Maru*, for Japan, Mr. B. von Memethy, Mrs. Fukuyama, Mrs. Uchida, Capt. S. Tomioka, Messrs. J. Ichikawa, V. V. Sathaye, V. G. Yorshi, T. Ito, T. Oaki, Tsukayama, Horiye, Tateishi and K. Uchida.

Per *Coptic*, for Amoy, Mr. J. H. Moore; for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Remedios and family, Dr. and Mrs. McClane Gibson, Messrs. H. M. Gorton, Paul Hoefel, C. P. Boland and Col. L. F. Brown; for Nagasaki, Messrs. W. C. Crosier and J. Heller; for Kobe, Mr. W. Danby; for Yokohama, Mrs. and Miss Klinck, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Hubert Bent and Mr. W. Wilkins; for San Francisco, Messrs. E. Warlomont, R. W. Laird, J. Brooks, E. H. Balls, A. Bannon, I. Burns, T. F. van Dorssen and J. J. A. van Dreveldt.

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